The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution and Message Referred in Both Houses.

Success of the Administration in the Senate—Their Defeat in the House.

Triumph of Mr. Harris' Motion for a Select Committee.

THE PLAN FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Keitt's Apology to the House.

Gen. Calhoun on Kansas Affairs—Code of Regulations for the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The triumph in the House to-day was complete notwithstanding some treachery, as usual. BURN and PENDLETON, of Ohio, who have over and ove again been pledged against Lecompton, yielded—the former at the solicitation of STREDMAN, the House Printer, who besieged him in his seat until the perspiration poured from him in streams.

PENDLETON disregarded the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and obeyed Senator PUGH, who at the last minute induced his desertion.

SHAMAN, who promised to vote for HARRIS' motion if he would modify it as he did, voted against it.

HASKIN is the only New-York Democrat who boldly obeyed the dictates of his conscience and sustained the wishes of his constituents. The change of his vote would have carried the reference to the Committee on Territories, but he spurned every proposition for a retreat and saved the question. It was on this motion that the Administration expected success.

CLARKE now says that he will never vote for Lecompton.

MCKIBBEN's father, who is a Federal office-holder, was present and begged him to sustain the Administration, but to no purpose. He nobly maintained his convictions.

SLIDELL and half-a-dozen other Senators were on the floor continually, endeavoring to save Lecompton.

My own impression is that the Administration can never come so near success again as they did to-day, but will grow weaker on the Kansas question.

In the SENATE, on the test vote to-day, ALLEN refused to vote.

BELL and CRITTENDEN will not vote for Lecompton on the question of its passage.

PUGH dodged the vote altogether. He is for a compromise, and is trying to effect it now on some terms.

PEARCE has expressed no opinion on the question.

Nevertheless the Administration will have several majority. The Administration men intend to insist on reporting the bill back from the Committee on Territories to-morrow, and put it immediately upon its passage. This will be resisted, and a long debate will be had before that vote is taken.

It is understood that CALHOUN will back out from the fraud by which it has been intended to give a Pro-Slavery majority in the Kansas Legislature. As this is the only condition on which they can save two needed votes in the Senate, he will probably do it.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Governor SEYMOUR and other Barnburners are here, laboring industriously for Lecompton.

CLAY says he only expects to make one more speech in the Senate, as disunion is at hand. The plan is, on the rejection of Kansas, for the delegations of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, to vacate their seats and go home. It is supposed that those States will at once call conventions for a dissolution of the Union, and it is hoped that Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina will follow suit. Strange to say, South Carolina is the most conservative of all these. Their former trial at Nullification makes them cautious.

TOOMBS, in 1850, led his companions to the brink of disunion, but they did not like it as well as expected, and he was forced to turn back, and come to the Senate. He will probably repeat the *rôle*.

No cool-headed man here of either section gives any importance even to these specine arrangements looking to a dissolution of the Confederacy. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Gen. CALHOUN is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with his friends, and may repeat it in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution but was defeated, and then went for a vote on the Slavery article, and that there was an attempt to practice deception upon him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that the returns from Delaware Crossing give the Legislature to the Free-State Party. He is of opinion that this leaves no room for contention, as there is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper—anything in the Lecompton Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Board to prepare a code of regulations for the government of the Navy, which commenced its session on the 10th of August last, will finish its labors about the last of this month. These regulations have been prepared with the greatest care and by some of the most experienced officers of the Navy, and will embrace upwards of two hundred and fifty ordinary pages of printed matter.

The United States storeship *Relief*, now in preparation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to join the Home Squadron, has been assigned the following officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, STRONG; First Lieutenant, MCLAUGHLIN; Second Lieutenant, Low; and Third Lieutenants, MARCH [and THORNTON. These officers, excepting STRONG, are the first placed on active duty since the proceedings of the Naval Board of Inquiry and the Senate on the cases of those affected by the late Naval Retiring Board.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Mr. ALLEN presented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from Bishop POTTER and other clergymen and a large number of New-York merchants, praying that schoolmasters may be appointed for the instruction of seamen.

Mr. DOUGLAS made several ineffectual efforts to take up his resolutions offered on Thursday last, calling for information relative to the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, etc.

The Vice-President announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order, being the unfinished business from Thursday.

Mr. FESSENDEN, who was entitled to the floor, was willing to give way for the purpose of having Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution considered, if no objection was made.

Mr. MASON would be compelled to ask the yeas and nays on a motion to postpone the special order, with a view to take up the resolution, because the effect of that motion must be to continue the discussion in a different form what it would be on the resolution of reference.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded that it was entirely immaterial to him whether the vote be taken first on the reference, or upon the resolution. He thought that any delay in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry would only operate as a delay in the settlement of the Kansas question, for he should deem it his duty to obtain that information, if he possibly could, and to insist upon any reasonable delay in order to procure it. This information was essential to the proper consideration of the subject, but if the Senate preferred to proceed with the discussion of the resolution for reference first, he would withdraw the motion and subsequently call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN was perfectly willing to give way, that the Senate might pass upon the question as to whether any more information was to be afforded to Congress officially. He was under the impression it was not the desire of the majority of the Senate that the resolution should be adopted, and the information it sought should be obtained. He had no idea such a thing would be allowed, but was willing that the attempt should be made. If he supposed any investigation would be made in reference to the frauds which have been perpetrated in the various stages of these Kansas difficulties, the answer which the Senator from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) made to his inquiry the other day, would have satisfied him that no further information would be afforded to the Senate officially, other than that already before the body, and therefore he saw no reason why he or any other Senator who desired to speak on the subject, might not as well proceed now as defer his remarks until the Senate should have a report from the Committee on Territories.

Mr. GREEN replied to the question of the Senator from Maine, that he was he was not authorized to speak for the Committee on Territories, but would say, on his own responsibility, that the question of those frauds was not before the Committee, and further, that the Committee would undertake to carry out any direction that the Senate might think proper to give.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he understood the answer of the Senator, as he had repeated it, but that answer conveyed the impression to his mind, that no other information would be afforded them than what they now had. Mr. FESSENDEN, in his comments on the President's Message, said it was drawn with care and design, and was intended as an argument to the country to affect their minds in reference to this great question. He thought it not unimportant, therefore, that the views of those who differ from the President should be expressed to some extent that the country may understand that, while the officer highest in position entertained certain opinions, those who are, in a less degree, the representatives of the people, entertain different opinions, take a different view of the facts, and have something to say in defence of their views. The President has said in his Message that, if KANSAS was admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, the troops could be withdrawn and applied to the service in Utah, and that left the inference that on a refusal to admit Kansas the troops would still be kept there. Was Kansas still to be kept under the control of a military despotism because the territorial Government has not got into the hands of that party who had heretofore been denominated rebels; and was the Senator from New-York willing to vote for the increase of the army for such a purpose as that?

Mr. SEWARD thought the Senator had fallen into some error relative to his position. He had reached the conclusion, from all the facts which had come to his knowledge, that there would be such a state of things in Kansas as would oblige the withdrawal of the troops there. He could not believe that the Administration would be so infatuated as to endeavor to keep the army in Kansas, although such an inference might be drawn from the message.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator from New-York utterly rejected the President's assurances of what he should do, and he (FESSENDEN) could not understand upon what ground that Senator could base his vote for an increase of the army. But he would return to the President's message. In undertaking to perform his Constitutional duty of giving Congress information from time to time of the state of the Union, the President should take care to communicate only absolute verity; at any rate, he should not set at defiance known and admitted facts, and make the argument all on one side, ignoring everything on the other. He was obliged to say that the President had been guilty in his message of not only ignoring all well-known facts, but of stating things which he must have known, if he had examined the documents, could not be true. What excuse the President might have for that it was not for him (FESSENDEN) to say. The tone of a message of a Chief Magistrate of the Union should be dignified and impartial. It should not be denunciatory, but yet from the beginning to the end of this Message we hear from the President denunciation in strong language of what he admits to be a majority of the people of the Territory, because he alleges that unless he keeps troops there they have the power as well as the will to overturn the Government; at the same time the President has not one word to say in condemnation, but rather speaks in implied approbation of all that has taken place in Kansas in opposition to the efforts of the people of the Territory to obtain a Free-State Constitution. Such language he (FESSENDEN) deemed unworthy of the incumbent of the Presidential chair. It was a little singular, too, that he had no sympathy with the Free-State people of Kansas, when we remember that he was born in a Free State, and had seen it grow up to be one of the first in rank in the Union, and also in wealth and power, simply in consequence of the Free-State institutions under which her inhabitans lived; but in the message we see not one word except in denunciation of those who are undertaking to introduce the blessings of Free-State government in Kansas. On the contrary, he speaks in exultation when he says that Kansas is now as much of a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and he seems to rejoice in thinking that it is bound, henceforward and forever, to the car of Slavery. For some reason or other he has chosen to forget the land of his birth, and treats the question as one of great importance to the Slave States, but as of no consequence to the Free States. If it was of consequence to the nine millions of people of the South, was it not of more consequence to the seventeen millions of people of the North? But the President does not think so—all his sympathies are for the South and none for the North. The President thinks that difficulties must arise if Congress refuses to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and warns us that the people of the Slave States would be excited and not submit to it, and therefore he counsels the people of the Free States to yield. He (FESSENDEN) would have expected of the President, in stating the danger of the excitement, to warn the people of the South, as well as of the North, against disobeying the laws of the country. Congress was the proper tribunal to settle this question, and if Congress thinks proper to settle it adversely to the views of the President, he wanted to know why the President should not counsel the people of the Slave States to submit to the will of the majority. The adoption of the Topeka Constitution was no more rebellion against the Government than the act of a town meeting passing resolutions on the same subject. Rebellion does not consist in words. You must have forcible acts, and nobody can find that there was any forcible resistance to the Government, although it was a usurping Government. Governor WALKER was quoted by the President as good authority on one point, but not on others. When Governor WALKER speaks about frauds in Kansas the President does not believe a word of it, but he refers to WALKER's letters, and makes many extracts from them in order to establish the fact of rebellion. But they prove nothing after all. The President says that the sense of the people of Kansas was taken on the question to form a Constitution, but he (Mr. FESSENDEN) denied this. They could not express their opinions under the test oath, by which they have to swear to support, not only the Constitution of the United States, but also the organic act, and Fugitive Slave law. Who ever heard of a "test oath," as applied to the right of suffrage in any part of the world where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the President know that throughout the Slave States there is a universal abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave law, and in many of the States it is held to be unconstitutional, and considered positively unjust and derogatory to their rights? The President also says that the question of Slavery was submitted to the people of Kansas. Mr. FESSENDEN denied that that too. Nothing was submitted but the choice between two Constitutions, both of which establish and recognize Slavery in that Territory. And for his life, he was unable to tell which was the worst of the two. He also argued that the Topeka Constitution was as legal as the Lecompton Constitution. There was no more legality about the inception of the one than the other. He was opposed to this attempt to force Slavery on the people of Kansas, and would agitate so long as a single hope remained that Slavery might be driven from a Territory which was stolen and robbed from freedom. He examined the Dred Scott case, and argued at length against the force of that *dictum* of the Supreme Court, quoting from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, where they treated such extrajudicial opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States with contempt, and did not consider them as binding. He thought if the late Presidential election had resulted in the defeat of the party who presented that dogma in the Cincinnati platform, we never should have had a doctrine put forth by the Supreme Court so utterly at variance with truth, and destitute of legal logic and support from reason.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that when the Committee on Territories should make their report, he would answer some of the extraordinary arguments of the Senator from Maine. Although the Senator displayed great ingenuity and power, his positions were utterly unsound.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that, at the proper time, he would show that the State of Alabama had only taken the same ground as the other Southern States. He was prepared to sustain that ground, and would endeavor to fortify himself with unanswerable arguments. When the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the Legislature of his State are forgotten or unheeded by Congress, then, like the Senator from Maine, this Union would have no charms for him. He trusted that Alabama would never dishonor herself by retreating from the positions she has assumed.

Mr. SEWARD said that at the proper time he would express his opinion on this great question, and would give the remarks of Messrs. CLAY and BENJAMIN due consideration. He thought that they would fail to convince him of the justice and policy of extending Slavery into a free Territory. The attempt to carry this Kansas scheme would be destructive to the best interests of society. He regretted to hear Senators express the opinion that, under any circumstances, this Union could cease to have attractions for them. He had no belief that this Union would decease at all, nor that it would cease to confer upon all of us the benefits it was designed to confer. The people of the United States love and cherish this Union.

Mr. HUNTER said that the Message of the President met his full approbation. He deprecated further debate, and hoped the question on reference would be taken at once.

Mr. DAVIS also heartily concurred in the views expressed in the Message. It breathed the sentiments of a patriot. Its principles stood out in bold relief in contrast with the views of the Senator from Maine. That Senator had avowed disunion sentiments. From the tone of debate indulged on the other side, a stranger not knowing the character of this assemblage might, on entering the Senate, suppose he saw representatives of belligerent States, or States proposing to make war on one another. But if he knew more than that, and recognized in the Senators the representatives of the States, he would be astonished at the petty jealousies which are seen to exist between them. Mr. DAVIS held that a Senator was a minister to a friendly court, and the moment he saw that the Government was in hostility to his own Government, his personal honor should compel him to withdraw. While they were making war on one section of the Union and undermining the foundation, it was an evasion to say that they desire the fabric to stand. The South were arraigned day after day as the aggressive party, but in what way had they ever, from the very earliest period till now, deprived the North of any advantages? The whole ground of complaint is, that they would possess and maintain their own institutions. The Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) some years ago, objected to extend the line 36° 30' to the Pacific, as the southern boundary of Utah, for fear that it might carry the implication that Slavery might exist to the south of it. The North have commenced this political war, and the South are acting entirely on the defensive. There were questions sprung to-day which require to be met and answered, and therefore he would reply to the Senator from Maine upon some other occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not recognize the authority or style Mr. DAVIS chose to assume to lecture him on the sentiments he thought proper to announce in the Senate. He expressly disavowed any intention or desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, not, however, because he had any fear of avowing such sentiments if he entertained them, nor because he should hesitate to do so in the presence of the Senator from Mississippi. When the fear of what man could do or say would induce him to hesitate, he would not sit here a single hour. He should disgrace the noble State from which he came, if he hesitated to express his opinions on all such questions. While he would treat all Senators with that respect and courtesy which was due from him to them, having equal rights with them, they must accord to him the right to speak the sentiments he entertained, unawed by any comment on the consequences which may be intimated from any quarter whatever. The Senator from Mississippi thought proper to place him in an attitude of advocating disunion. On this spot they were Peers. He was the equal of any man in his rights on this floor, and he would exercise his rights when he chose, within the rules of order, let the consequences be what they may. He had avowed no disunion sentiments. Could the Senator say as much.

Mr. DAVIS—(excitedly)—Yes, and I have long sought a respectable man who could charge the contrary.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the newspapers represent the Senator as making a speech in Mississippi in which he said that he went into President PIERCE'S Cabinet a disunion man.

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was false, and inquired whether the Senator could produce the papers.

Mr. FESSENDEN responded that he could produce the paper into which the extract was copied.

Mr. DAVIS said it was false, no matter where it came from, and if the extract justified such a conclusion, what he had said had been falsified.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he had made no accusation. He had merely put the question to the Senator, who had accused him (FESSENDEN) of seeking to undermine the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS explained that such attacks as had been made, including that on the Judiciary, would have such an effect.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he attacked the opinion, not the decision of the Supreme Court, for it gave none. He believed that that opinion, if carried into effect, would undermine the institutions of the country. Our institutions have stood firm on the doctrine of free soil, not Slavery. If you divide the territories according to numbers how much would slaveholders be entitled to when you put them against twenty millions of free people. Yet the doctrine was taught that, because in some of the States Slavery exists, the Territory, on the ground of States rights, must be divided. Who began the aggression? Was not the country quiet after the passage of the Compromise in 1850? Who introduced the torch of discord among the people? Those who advocated and carried the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while the opposite side warned them that if they insisted on it they would again kindle the flames. The aggression has been going on from the time of the passage of the Kansas bill till now, when the question came here in such a shape as compelled the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) from a sense of duty and justice, to oppose the further progress of the outrages there committed. The South say that they make no aggressions. Was there no attack on the fishing interests?—and had not the Senator from Georgia given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the navigation laws of the United States. Was not that an attack on the interessts of the North? He regarded this as only the beginning of these aggressions. They had broken down the manufactures, as far as they could, and were now seeking to break down the commerce of the North. The North have been on the defensive from the commencement, in 1854, when the Missouri Comprimise was repealed, and they stood on the defensive to-day. If the consequences are injurious to the South, they themselves are to blame. He thought it to be his duty to repel the imputation upon him by the Senator from Mississippi. These sentiments he honestly entertained, and he did not feel called upon to resign his seat; and although his opinions may be the result of malice or ignorance—he preferred the latter—he believed he knew enough to know how to express his sentiments and uphold his right to express them.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he knew not whence sprung the habit of accusing him of an attempt to intimidate Senators. He tried to intimidate nobody. He threatened nobody. He did not believe, and he would say so once for all, that anybody was afraid of him.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I am. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIT—If so, I should never again speak in a decided and firm tone to the Senator.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I mean in an intellectual point.

Mr. DAVIS repeated that he made no threats or intimidation. The South committed no aggression on the North, because they were unwilling to benefit the codfisheries and keep up manufactures; in other words, they wished to keep their own money and profits, and leave the North to get money to the extent they can expect from commerce with the world; that was no aggression. The South do not ask the North to pay their expenses in the way of taxation. They only ask good fellowingship and protection where the Government is bound to afford it. Beyond that they wish to be let alone.

Mr. CLAY desired to say one word about the cod fisheries. He hoped to put up a couple of pots of fish not offensive to the Senator from Illinois nostrils. He had been endeavoring to define the difference between rights and principles, and would show that interests were on the side of the North, but rights on that of the South.

Mr. DOUGLAS expressed a hope that a vote would now be taken. He would make no speech himself, lest some one might reply to it.

The Senate then voted on Mr. WILSON's proposition to amend the motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories, by instructing the Committee to ascertain the number of votes given from time to time in Kansas; to ascertain whether the same were in compliance with the law, and to ascertain what portion of the votes were illegal; and giving the Committee power to send for persons or papers.

DISAGREED—AYES—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—28.

The Message and the Lecompton Constitution were then referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DOUGLAS again asked the Senate to take up his resolution calling on the President for information relative to Kansas, including correspondence, &c.

Mr. MALON moved an adjournment.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped not.

Mr. MASON. I make that motion. It is not debatable.

Mr. WILSON demanded the Yeas and Nays, and the motion to adjourn was carried by 27 against 23. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The galleries of the House are crowded, more so than on any previous occasion, including many ladies.

The Speaker announced the pending proposition to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the several motions to refer the President's special Kansas Message.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by 110 against 106.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, demanded the yeas and nays, wishing the question so decided instead of by tellers.

Mr. BARKSDALE—That's a violation of the contract heretofore agreed on.

Mr. FLORENCE—Yes, clearly.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not press his motion.

The main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of yeas 113, nays 107.

The result of this vote was watched by everybody with extreme anxiety.

The next question was announced to be Mr. STEPHENS' motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories.

Disagreed to by 113 against 114.

The next question announced was on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, providing for referring the Message to a select Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that a vote in the affirmative would be inconsistent with those he had just given, and that a vote in the negative would imply an unwillingness to have an investigation made, which should be by the Committee on Territories.

The House refused to excuse him by a vote of 89 against 105.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to lay Mr. HARRIS' amendment on the table.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the motion was not consistent with the understanding previously agreed on.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that it would be recollected that the understanding was by universal consent.

Mr. SAVAGE did not think the motion to lay on the table would be inconsistent with that agreement, as it might finally determine the question in the House.

Mr. HARRIS' amendment was then carried by a vote of 114 against 111. It reads as follows:

That the message of the President, concerning the Constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a Convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker.

That said Committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Constitution and laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed.

Whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of Government, and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as aforesaid; and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting and in each County in the Territory.

The apportionment of delegates to said Convention among different counties and election districts of said territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law.

The names of the delegates to said Convention, and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast; and whether said Constitution received the votes of a majority of the delegates to said Convention.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last, for and against said Constitution, and for and against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last, for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named for any State and Legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast.

That said Committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal.

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country.

And that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried. Yeas 115, Nays 111.

Mr. HUGHES' resolution merely to refer the Kansas Message to a Select Committee, by the adoption of Mr. HARRIS' substitute, as given above, was agreed to Yeas 115, Nays 111.

Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, saying the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. He was the agressor, and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation it was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable, never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility which he assumed, in saying he was the aggressor—and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say; at least, he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr. GROW said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature, and to the Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among law-makers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years, and the force of education, had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet the right of self-defence he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned.

The Struggle on Mr. Harris' Resolution—The Keitt and Grow Fight—The Kansas Frauds—Position of Senator Douglas—Note from Mr. McKibben, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858.

There is a calm before the storm which to-morrow must witness—and we have little to-day beyond speculations as to the probable result of the great though peaceful contest which is impending—and some further comments upon the fisti-cuffian encounter on Saturday morning. The opponents of the Lecompton swindle are firm and united. It does not look as though any serious impression can be made upon their ranks by the enemy. Only one man of all those who struggled so manfully for the right on Friday is considered in the least doubtful;—and it is due to him to say, that the suspicions of his fealty are based alone on the fact that he has been sedulously operated upon by a member of the Cabinet; that, although now voting against Lecompton he is claimed by the Administration to be privately for it in the event that his vote will save it—and that he is exceedingly anxious to get a contract from the War Department for some of his friends. If the result shows him to have been firm, he will deserve the more credit for having resisted the insidious influences brought to bear upon him. If he falls, there will be no difficulty in understanding the occasion of his faithlessness. *Nous verrons.*

Unless there is treachery in some one, the motion of Mr. HARRIS will assuredly be carried. That motion involves a full and careful investigation of *the facts*, and the Speaker is bound by every consideration of fairness as well as by party custom, to constitute the Committee so that a majority shall be *against* the Constitution and in favor of the investigation. Nobody disputes the fact that the vast majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the "application" for admission to the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. When this is clearly presented by an official report, backed up by indisputable testimony, and accompanied by evidence showing that scarcely two thousand *legal* voters of Kansas are in favor of the Lecompton scheme, it is scarcely probable that those who vote now for the reference, can fail to vote the absolute rejection of that instrument. Besides these there are several South Americans and some Southern Democrats who will not consent to be a party to the consummation of so clear a swindle. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, already says he will not vote for Lecompton; and there are others who, as they have further time to reflect upon the inexpediency of the scheme, will be likely to follow suit. Mr. MILLSON argues that to force Kansas into the Union under these circumstances will only be to keep alive the Abolition agitation on the borders of Missouri, thus extending agitation into the latter State also, and tending to bring about emancipation there. Mark well the vote to-morrow—and check the faithless, if there be any such—for upon to-morrow's work in all probability, depends the question of peace or war in the great Northwest.

The Northern Democrats who cannot be dragooned into supporting this monstrous fraud are thoroughly organized, and have pledged their honor to stand by each other. In union there is strength. Twenty of them (and they are twenty-five in number) can hold the balance of power in the House, and carry or defeat measures at will. They know their power, and they will not hesitate to use it in resisting opposition. They have no idea of being ostracised by the Administration for being faithful to their own convictions and their constituencies. Let a fifty-dollar postmaster even be stricken down because he is the friend of any one of them, and *all* of them will insist upon his restoration, or strike blows in return which the Administration cannot successfully evade. They will have perfect peace, or an open war, and by union and resolution will enforce justice. It would be well if some others whose convictions against Lecompton are equally as strong would have the courage to join this little band of Spartans and share with them their fortunes and their laurels. By doing so they would more certainly save the friends whom they desire to serve, and not blast forever their own political future. I fear New-York has some clever men who might, but will not, profit by the suggestion.

Little is said about the "ring sports" of Saturday morning, except in good nature. KEITT, I hear to-night, says he will challenge GROW at once if he latter says he knocked him down. Of the fact there ought to be no doubt, for several saw the blow. Mr. KEITT himself says he didn't know anything that occurred in the fight after he fell himself, which argues either that he was confused by a blow from somewhere, or was too much frightened to know what was going on. As it is not to be supposed his bewilderment arose from the latter cause, it would seem clear that it must be attributed to the former. But surely he can't complain—for if any man should take him by the throat, he would be apt to knock him down if he thought the thing could be done—and he can hardly blame another for doing what he would do himself. I think, on the whole, that Mr. KEITT will think better of the matter, and that the unfortunate affair will end where it now stands.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, I forgot to mention yesterday, was among those who took a part in the spree, —rushing in to take care of his Northern friends, and "keep the peace." Mr. WALLBRIDGE, of Michigan, cried "Shame!" "Shame!" and was kicked for his pains by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, I believe. Whether the latter will challenge the gentleman from Michigan for the insult, has not transpired. Fortunately Mr. WALLBRIDGE did not seize anybody by the collar, or he would probably have been "scalped" after the plan of CAD. WASHBURNE vs. BARKSDALE. Altogether, I believe this whole affair has afforded far more amusement and fun than anything else.

There can be no mistake about the frauds charged to have been perpetrated in returning the votes taken at the Delaware Crossing Precinct of Kansas, at the election of the 4th ult. The three Judges of Election testify very distinctly to the fact that only forty-three votes were polled,—that the names of all the voters were recorded,—and they signed their certificate directly under the forty-third voter's name. Yet CALHOUN figured out 370 odd votes, and in that way gave the Pro-Slavery men a majority in the Legislature!

There is no shadow of truth in the persistent declarations of the Administration organ in New-York, that Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends manifest a disposition to recede from their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, or have indicated a desire for a compromise of any sort. The Senator from Illinois has taken his position deliberately and understandingly. He insists that the people of Kansas shall have an opportunity of voting fairly and honestly upon the Constitution under which they are to live, before that instrument shall receive the sanction of Congress. This position is radical. It cannot be compromised a hair without being yielded altogether; and let what may come, Mr. DOUGLAS will insist upon its maintainence in every line, syllable and letter. These weak inventions of the enemy, designed to excite the jealous fears of somebody lest Mr. DOUGLAS should make terms of capitulation for himself and leave his friends and allies outside, simply excite the derision of every well-informed man here.

The only indication of disposition to compromise which I have yet seen anywhere, was manifested by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, in the Senate debate on Thursday, when he stated that if the Senate would refer the Kansas Constitution, the Committee on Territories would obey instructions to make any inquiries desired by the Senate. This was significant,—and it will not be surprising if an opportunity is soon afforded to test its sincerity,—for surely the opponents of the Lecompton swindle can lose nothing by having the facts attending the formation of the Kansas Constitution and State Government brought before the Senate in a responsible shape; and if even then the body is still disposed to accept that instrument, its opponents will still have the same power of resistance as they now possess.

I have received a note from Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, in which he makes the following statement:

"My attention has been called to your Washington correspondence of the 3d February. It is due to myself and much more so to Judge BLACK, that I should correct the intimation contained in the article Neither the Attorney-General nor any other party has ever intimated in any way, that my vote on the Kansas question would either determine existing appointments for California, or be followed by favor or patronage for the future."

While I take pleasure in publishing this disclaimer for Mr. MCK., I must be permitted to suggest that I have charged nothing which he denies. That Mr. BLACK was in the House on the day in question, and that he *did* endeavor to induce Mr. MCK. to vote for Lecompton, probably will not be denied: and, notwithstanding the expressions of high personal regard for the Attorney-General which Mr. MCK.'s note contains, anybody else than one who seems to be so ardently his friend, must feel satisfied that his presence in the House, upon such business and at the critical hour, had some other purpose than friendly association. It is a compliment certainly to Mr. MCK.'s integrity, that Mr. BLACK did not propose to put a price upon his votes, but it is not customary for a member of the Cabinet to call upon his friends at the capitol, without having some more than ordinary purpose to serve. I repeat that I do not believe the gentleman from California is in any danger.

The United States Agricultural Society is becoming one of the institutions of the country. In accordance with suggestions made at its late annual meeting, a permanent office has been opened in this city under the charge of BEN PERLEY POORE, Esq., its Secretary, to which may be sent donations of books for the library, of minerals for the cabinet, models of agricultural implements, and copies of agricultural periodicals and newspapers. The services of the accomplished Secretary are also placed at the disposal of all agricultural organizations in the United States who may wish information or assistance at the seat of Government. A "Monthly Bulletin" is also to be issued by the Secretary for gratuitous circulation, which is designed to present a general statement of the position of agricultural affairs at the metropolis, (including such information as will be furnished by the Agricultural Bureau and by the Examiner of Implements in the Patent Office,) with reports of the operations of State Boards and Societies, Agricultural Colleges, and of all legislative recognition of this predominant interest of the country. S.

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of the French.

Complete History of the Plot and its Denouement.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

It would be difficult to describe to you the consternation and the horror that reigned in Paris on the evening of the attempt on the life of the Emperor. Their Majesties had of late attracted but little of public attention; the politicians were quiet, and nothing foreshadowed the diabolical crime of which the Rue Lepelletier has just been the theatre. The telegraphic dispatches that went out to you by last Saturday's steamer, gave but a meagre account of this terrible affair, of which I will now try to give you a complete and connected history from the commencement up to the present moment, as I have been able to gather it from the journals and from private sources. The scene of the attempt, as you already know, was the *marquise*, or covered way at the side of the Grand Opera, or Academy of Music, on the Rue Lepelletier. If your untraveled readers will imagine the Irving-place front of our own Opera-House, accommodated with a portico projecting over the whole width of the pavement and mean to receive the visitors while descending from their carriages, they will have a sufficiently clear notion of the locality. The Opera-House is only a block distant from the most crowded part of the Italian Boulevard, and, of course, when the Emperor is expected to visit the Opera the Rue Lepelletier is lined all the way down to the front of the theatre with masses of people of all conditions, who are kept back by the police from the carriage-way till the Imperial carriages come up and pass by, when they rush into the wake of the escott, and surge up to the space directly in front of the *marquise*, at which point the street widens from about forty-five to sixty-five feet. Here the police are always more numerous, and the space is kept free by a line of cavalry. The houses of the Rue Lepelletier, like all Paris houses, are compact buildings of six and seven stories in height, and those immediately opposite the Academy are occupied in their lower floors chiefly by restaurants, and the whole street is so brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of a state visit, that every face can be recognized as plainly as at noon.

On the night of the 14th, their Majesties were going to alight at the furthest door under the *marquise*. The Imperial carriage was preceded, as usual, by a mounted piquet of the guard, and by the carriage of the Grand Chamberlain. Just as the Grand Chamberlain's carriage arrived in front of the Theatre, and before it passed under the *marquise*, his horses were slightly arrested by the the crowd—it is supposed intentionally—and it was only by whipping up that he got out of the way of the Imperial carriage. A second later, when the Imperial carriage had reacked the point at which the Chamberlain's carriage had been stopped the first detonation was heard. The Imperial carriage was still about twenty feet from the *marquise*, and two other explosions took place in rapid succession before it drew up against the curb-stone. One of the bombs fell at the side of the carriage, the other two under the horses. One of the discharges killed one of the horses instantly, and wounded the other. The wounded horse leaping on the pavement with great force, broke the pole of the carriage against the projecting pavilion of the Opera House, and then fell.

All this took place so rapidly that their Majesties and the Aid-de-Camp, Gen. ROGUET, who was in the carriage with them, had not time to move from their seats. The scene which ensued can be more easily imagined than described. It was a confusion of horror and excitement. The explosions were loud, deafening and shook the very earth; the paving stones on which thé bombs exploded were driven into the ground, the gas lights were extinguished, and for a moment all were in the dark; the glass was broken in all the windows of the neighborhood, and fell crashing on the pavements and on the heads of the frightened people, the wounded groaned with agony, and women and children ran about in every direction, screaming with fright. The horses of the cavalry plunged forward at the

longed cheer received their Majesties at their entrance, and the applause was several times renewed during the evening. They sat the play out, but frequently retired into their saloon to receive reports from their officers, of the number and condition of the wounded, and the progress of the arrests that were going on. At midnight, when they left the opera, they found an immense and compact crowd lining the Rue Lepelletier and the Boulevards towards the Palace, and the route was illuminated spontaneously by the citizens. Their return to the Palace was a triumphal march.

The official list of the wounded published by the *Moniteur*, with names residences and occupations, reaches 155! Of these six or seven are dead. Among the dead are M. RIQUIER, a *Chef de Bureau* of the Prince JEROME, who was on his way from the residence of his family to the palace of the Prince, and merely stopped in front of the opera house to see the arrival of the Imperial *cortège*. He was struck in several places and died almost immediately. A little girl, nine years of age, was struck in the breast, and died in the course of the evening. A man and woman conveyed to the hospital Lariboisière, soon after died, and two soldiers were killed. Several of the wounded are in a precarious situation.

As soon as the attempt took place, and before it was known that the plot was of foreign origin, orders were immediately conveyed to all the barriers of Paris to examine the passport and baggage of every person who passed in or out. At one of the barriers, a friend of mine who had been in the country and was returning, was stopped, his passport and his baggage examined with care, and as he unfortunately had a revolver in one of his trunks, he was arrested until he could send for his friends to identify him. On the following day an order was given to all the hotel keepers of the city to redouble their surveillance over the arrivals and departures of foreigners in their hotels.

The most curious chapter in the history of this tragic event, is that which relates to the prisoners and the mode of their arrest. From a private source I learn that the arrests amount to 80, but I do not offer this figure as official. The principal prisoners are four in number: the Count ORSINI, PIERRI, ANTOINE GOMEZ, calling himself the domestic of ORSINI, and DA SILVA. This latter, however, is suspected of being a Venitian, by name Count RUDIO. His mistress or wife was also arrested.

The first of these four arrested was PIERRI. A few minutes before the Imperial *cortège* reached the opera, M. HEBERT, a secret policeman of well known talent in his profession, in moving about in the crowd, stumbled on PIERRI, whose return to Paris from London had been made known to the Police only the evening before. Although he was disguised, and M. HEBERT had not seen him for five years, he immediately recognized and arrested him. When arrested he had in his pocket a bomb similar to those thrown under the Imperial carriage, a revolver and a poignard. This man who was expelled from France after the *coup d'état*, had returned with a false passport granted in England and visèd at Brussels. At the moment of his arrest, PIERRI, finding himself lost, and fearing the murderous effects of the infernal machine which M. HEBERT had found upon him, said to the officer several times, "Take care! Don't let that fall, or it may do harm!" When he reached the Police-station, in the rear of the Opera house, he heard the first detonation which indicated that his accomplices were at their diabolical work, and he then exclaimed, "That it was indifferent to him to be arrested, since now he was assured that the blow was struck!" PIERRI is fifty years of age, and a native of Florence. According to a piece of information furnished by the secret French police at London to that of Paris some weeks ago, "PIERRI, a former chief in the Italian legion, has just quitted London, with the intention of putting into execution a plot against the life of the Emperor. He is a small, meagre man, has black hair, a sickly complexion, speaks French badly, and with a very marked Italian accent; speaks English well. He is a violent, dangerous, and determined man, who has fled from his country for several murders, among others that of a priest. Before leaving here [London] he has had several interviews with the French refugees." Another secret police report, sent since the preceding—these reports are published officially in the *Moniteur*—says: "That PIERRI passed by Brussels, where he had interviews with several refugees. He started for Paris with an aged man, who joined him at Brussels; they passed through Lille, and carried with them a singular box, in metal, made after the system Jacquin. [This box excited the curiosity of the custom-house officers at the frontier, but PIERRI evaded their questions with great *sang froid*, attributing to it a usage of the most innocent character—for the carrying of tools to tune pianos.] It is remarked further, that this individual travels in the first-class, stops in the best hotels, and appears to have plenty of money." PIERRI carried on a small business in Paris before 1848.

It will be seen how perfect is the French secret police system. As early as the month of June last, according to the *Moniteur*, the French Government received from its agents in the English Island of Jersey, the following information: "The conspiracy is at work on the fabrication of fulminating grenades, invented by ———. They are of a power unknown up to the present time, and are destined to be thrown under the carriage of his Imperial Majesty, where their simple concussion against the pavement will determine their explosion, and the destruction of the carriage."

Furthermore, a new manifesto of a violent character against NAPOLEON from MAZZINI, appeared in the *Italia del Popolo*, the revolutionary journal of Genoa, only ten days ago. Besides this, the French police are informed that great anxiety reigned among the refugees at London on the day on which this attempt was made at Paris, and that an Italian was heard to say that a great event for the liberal cause would that day take place across the channel.

The Count ORSINI is about 36 years of age, and was born in the Roman States. In 1849, owing to his known energy of character, he was delegated by the Government of the triumvirs of Rome, as magistrate of Ancona, to put an end to the numerous assassinations which were daily committed at and near that city; and the vigor of the measures he adopted was such that the bandits were soon overcome by terror, and an end put to their crimes. A few years ago this same Count ORSINI was incarcerated by the Austrians in the citadel of Mantua, from whence he effected his escape in a manner so miraculous that the journals of the epoch were filled with the story. The cause of his imprisonment is differently explained. According to some he was suspected of a participation in the murder of the Duke of Parma, and according to others, it was owing to his having attempted to seduce some Austrian soldiers from their duty. At London ORSINI gave public lectures, mixed up with commentaries borrowed from the programme of MAZZINI, and at this occupation he gained, it is said, in a year, twenty thousand francs. ORSINI had been at Paris about six weeks. (The four principal prisoners, it appears, arrived one by one, PIERRI last.) He lived at No. 10 Rue Monthabor, in the rear of Meurice's Hotel. He passed himself off as an officer in the English army, and called himself Sir THOMAS ALSOPP. He owned a horse on which he frequently rode to the Bois de Boulogne. Three days before the attempt, a pretended domestic, (one of the prisoners,) GOMEZ, came to attend him. As GOMEZ could not be accommodated in the house for want of room, he lodged near by in the Rue St. Honoré. During the day he came to the Count's room in the Rue Monthabor and while pretending to wait on ORSINI, did very little, and was very lavish in giving brandy and cigars to the servants of the house. On Thursday evening, the night of the attempt, he was sitting in the porter's lodge, when suddenly rising up he said, "It is time for me to attend on my master, who is going to the theatre." He crossed the passage and went into the apartment of ORSINI on the ground floor, and soon after left with him and a third person—a friend of his master, and a fourth, the servant of the last named—GOMEZ and this man walking behind the other two. The *concierge* seeing two men carrying large packets, wrapped up in pocket-handerchiefs, thought it strange they should be thus loaded when going to the theatre, and followed them out to the gateway, when he observed that the two pretended domestics, no doubt thinking they were not seen, had thrown off their assumed character, and were walking side by side with the other two.

After the attempt, and while the doctors were attending to the wounds of a large number of the wounded who had been carried into the grand restaurant of the Rue Lepelletier, a man was observed seated near who held his head in his hands, and seemed to be much oppressed or overcome. They thought him wounded, but on examination no wounds were found. The police agents were put on their guard by the singular movements of this man, and interrogated him. He said that he was English, and that he did not know what had become of his master. They asked him where he lived, and he said in the Rue Richelieu. The policemen conducted him to the house indicated, and there both he and his master were entirely unknown. He then gave his right address in the Rue St. Honoré, and there the officers found that a domestic had lodged for several days under an English name, whose master, named ALSOPP, lived in the Rue Monthabor. The agents then went to the Rue Monthabor, and there they found and arrested the Count ORSINI, who was wounded and in bed with his clothes on, and who was known in the house under the name of ALSOPP. Six or eight thousand francs in English money was found in his belt.

ORSINI is supposed to be the chief of the conspiracy. He is known to have been even more violent than MAZZINI, and has often charged the latter with feebleness. He is a tall man, expresses himself with great facility, and dresses elegantly. His face is full; he has a heavy head of hair and black whiskers; his eyes are small and brilliant. His whole appearance is very *distingué*. He was seriously wounded on the head and on the jaws by the explosion of the bombs. He claims to belong to the distinguished family of ORSINI, one of the noblest in Italy. It appears that the Count had made preparations at his hotel to leave for Italy next morning.

A circumstance which impeded the operations of the police was that, according to the indications which had been given to them by their foreign agents, they were to search for Italians. But although, in fact, Italians, these four men traveled and were known only by their English passports and English names, and they all spoke English. At the commencement of their first examination before the police magistrate they all maintained that they were English subjects; but one of them, in the course of his responses in English, let drop a few words of French, and thus disclosed by his accent his Italian origin.

GOMEZ, the pretended domestic, who is a young man of Neapolitan origin, aged 30, was arrested, as already indicated, with his master, ORSINI. The Count RUDIO, *alias* DA SILVA, was arrested in the crowd by the Corsican ALESSANDRI, already mentioned, who, seeing a suspicious individual making away from a point from which had come one of the bombs, pounced upon him and detained him. In his pocket was found a revolver. Another Italian, who is believed to have been concerned in the conspiracy, was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre. The police, who had by some means been put on the trace of this man, entered the eating-room of the hotel at 10 o'clock in the evening, an hour and a half after the attempt at the opera. The Italian was sitting at a table, quietly talking about the affair to the landlord. The police agents asked for his passport, and this being found right, and the man showing no confusion, they withdrew. The Italian soon went to bed, first paying his bill, and saying that he was going to leave in the morning. At midnight the policemen returned, and going up to the Italian's room, arrested him and carried him to the prison of Mazas, where the others are confined. In his trunk were found a full arsenal of assassin's tools, and papers which implicated him clearly in the conspiracy.

The bombs or hand-grenades made use of by the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier were of the most perfect and destructive character ever invented. They are very many times more powerful than those made use of in the Crimea, which at the time were claimed to be the most powerful in existence. One of the bombs used in the late attempt was found on the ground in front of the Grand Opera, and near it a revolver, and one was found, as already mentioned, on the person of PIERRI. These have been examined by two of the best armorers of Paris, Messrs. DEVISME and CARON, and by several army officers. From the report of these gentlemen I am enabled to give a correct description of these terrible engines of destruction.

They are entirely new in their model. They are hollow, are made of turned steel, and filled with a powder that had not yet been tested at the moment of making the report, but which is supposed to be fulminating mercury, the most powerful of all explosive materials. To form an idea of these projectiles, imagine a cylinder 4¼ inches long by 2¼ diameter, and terminated at each of its extremities by a spherical cap or calotte. One of these calottes is armed with 25 chimneys, disposed divergently, adjusted with a screw, and covered each one with a fluted percussion cap similar to those in ordinary use for guns and pistols. The shock on these caps against the pavement conveys the fire to the interior of the bomb. The cylinder, for some reason not very clear, was covered with a light envelope resembling bronze.

In examining the calotte which covered the other extremity of the bomb, it was found that the envelope was formed of two parts, and that at about an inch from its extremity, a part of the cylinder could be removed, which acts by friction on the first. There is no doubt that the inventors of this terrible machine wished to avoid, in filling it, the direct screwing of the two parts one on the other, and the horrible explosion which might have resulted therefrom. So that, in all probability, the part of the cylinder filled with the fulminating powder is closed by means of a cover placed simply in a grove. The outside cap is then adjusted on this cover, and re-covers it, while a strong steel screw, the head of which is ⅜ of an inch in diameter, appears on the outside, presses on this last cover and closes the bomb hermetically.

An examination of pieces of the bursted bombs shows that in the part where the chimneys were placed, the cylinder had a thickness of ¾ of an inch. It is probable that the upper part on the contrary is very much thinner. This, indeed would be necessary in order that the part which contains the chimneys and percussion caps, by being heaviest, should strike the pavement first, and thus determine the explosion.

The fearful effects produced by these bombs exclude the idea that their interior is filled with ordinary powder. The explosive matter is almost certainly *fulminate de mercure*, a substance of which the projectile force is at least fifty times more powerful than ordinary powder. It is this substance that is used to charge percussion caps, and its terrible power may be judged when we say that a pound of it suffices to charge 20,000 infantry cartridges.

It is probable that the effects of these bombs would have been more disastrous if there had been a larger proportion of metal to the powder, for a very considerable proportion of each bomb was blown into fine atoms like grains of sand. One girl who had two or three tolerably severe wounds, received in her dress more than a hundred fine particles that had not force enough to penetrate to the skin. The side of the Emperor's carriage has twenty-three holes and abrasions from the bomb that burst at the side. On the under surface of the *marquise*, on the front of the theatre, and on the houses opposite, you may count five hundred holes and abrasions. In a large pane of glass in the *café* Rossini, a considerable distance from the point of explosion, a small fragment has passed through, leaving a round and clean orifice which is just large enough to admit a finger.

The public were evidently wrong in supposing that the bombs were charged with balls and nails. The noise from the explosions was perfectly terrific, in view of the size of the bombs, and there is every reason to believe that the amount of metal was badly proportioned to the enormous explosive force of the interior.

Your readers will recollect the plan that was laid for blowing up the imperial train with the Emperor, four years ago, at Lille, when it was expected that His Majesty, after breaking up the camp of Boulogne, would pass over the Belgian road to Brussels. In that case an iron cylinder was used, much similar to the present, but 12 by 7½ inches in diameter, turned like the present, filled with fulminating mercury, and disposed so as to be inflamed by an electric wire, fifty yards long. In both cases we see the same precautions in construction, the same precision, and it cannot be denied that they are the result of a scientific knowledge as profound as it is misapplied.

Two examples chosen from history will show the terrible power of the fulminate of mercury. BERZELIUS tells us that a man, in opening and shutting a small box of this material, was blown to pieces, and that the bones of the hand which held the box were found on the floor, broken, after having passed through a thick oak table! HALLEN, a German chemist, was killed twenty years ago in his laboratory, by the explosion of less than a pound of this substance, and when his friends entered his chamber after the explosion, nothing was found but sheets of flesh plastered over the walls, and some spots of blood.

Messrs. DEVISME and CARON have since opened one of the shells, and they found a powder which they still suppose to be fulminating mercury, but they were obliged to desist from a further examination, because M. CARON was seized with a violent bleeding from the nose, and M. DEVISME was also seriously indisposed, from the effects of the volatilization of the explosive material.

The plan of the assassins is variously understood and reported. Just as the first bomb was thrown, a man in white gloves, standing conspicuously on the steps of the Opera, raised his hat high in the air, and shouted, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" This man is believed to have been ORSINI, who thus gave the word of command. All the principal prisoners had wrappers around their throats, (*caches-nez*,) all precisely similar. It is believed that each one, as he threw a bomb, at the same time agitated his hat in the air, cheering his Majesty. PIERRI had a ticket for the Opera in his pocket, which has given rise to the supposition that he had accomplices inside the theatre. The fact that each carried revolvers and poignards, seems to prove that if the attempt failed on the outside, it was to be accomplished within. Soon after the detonations, two distinct whistles were heard in the theatre, a sign no doubt which served to restrain the conspirators inside. On account of Mme. RISTORI'S appearance, a large proportion of the audience were Italian, and it was impossible to attempt any arrests. Any practicable plan for a disturbance within the theatre must have involved the most desperate possibilities, extending over hundreds of lives. It is believed that PIERRI had the control of the internal programme, ORSINI of the external. Fortunately for the Emperor and Empress, no doubt, and for the audience, PIERRI was arrested before he had time to take command of his part of the programme. As the Emperor's carriage passed along the Boulevards, and subsequently, during the passage of some of the carriages of the public functionaries who were hurrying to the Opera, hisses and menacing threats were heard from the crowds on the pavements, a circumstance that permits the belief that if the attempt had succeeded the work of blood in the streets would have commenced immediately.

Much surprise is expressed at the wonderful escape of the Emperor. The second bomb, which exploded in a position otherwise dangerous to their Majesties, fortunately was covered in a great measure by one of the horses of the carriage, which received a large proportion of the charge and fell dead. The coachman of the imperial carriage was wounded in the hand, and of the three lacqueys who stood up behind, the two outside ones were severely wounded, while the middle one escaped. HEBERT, the policeman, LANET, Commissary of Police, and ALESSANDRI, the Corsican, were all three seriously wounded, while rushing toward the Emperor's carriage, by the last explosion. HEBERT has sixteen wounds, LANET perhaps as many. It is difficult to understand how their Majesties escaped. The two other bombs that are known to have been on the ground, if thrown after his Majesty's descent from the carriage, (and that was perhaps a part of the programme,) would inevitably have accomplished the design of the conspirators

A lawyer, M. RASETTY, had his life preserved by a circumstance which he was far from believing would prove so agreeable to himself. He had secured a good place in the front rank of the crowd to see the arrival of the *cortège*, when, just before the explosion, a woman crowded in front of him, an. received directly in the abdomen a fragment of a bomb. This woman is the one who died at the Hospital Lariboisière. Another woman was saved by her enormous expanse of crinoline. The force of the projectile was spent before reaching her thigh, and the wound is not serious. The largest proportion of badly wounded persons is naturally among the police and soldiery. The lancers of the Imperial Guard have twelve men struck, two perhaps mortally. The Municipal Guard have eleven men struck, one now dead, and five severely wounded. The police number thirty wounded, of whom fifteen were of the secret police, the rest were *sergents de ville*, one commissary, and one divisional inspector, or chief of the secret police. Five horses were killed on the ground, five more were mortally wounded, and twenty horses of the lancers alone were wounded. The Emperor's second horse had to be shot.

The pistol found on the ground in the front of the opera beside a bomb, has been recognized by a Paris gunsmith as having been sold lately to an Italian. When placed in presence of the prisoners this gunsmith immediately recognized the man by whom it was bought. It is surmised that there were not less than twenty armed men engaged in the execution of the plot at the opera-house, and that but for the arrest of PIERRI, the affair would have terminated much more disastrously than it did.

It is proved beyond dispute that the bombs were thrown from the crowd, and not from the windows opposite, as was at first believed. The persons arrested in those houses on this supposition were subsequently set at liberty.

On the descent of their Majesties from the carriage, a squadron of Lancers formed a double line with presented arms through which their Majesties passed into the theatre, as usual. These men receive their order to stand in this position before the arrival of the *cortège*, and of course dare not move from their position until they receive a counter order. In the confusion the officer forgot to relieve his men till fifteen minutes after their Majesties had passed into the theatre. "Is there any one of you wounded?" said the officer, when he came to relieve them. "I am," said a Lancer, carrying his hand up to his schako, and then fainted. A few hours afterwards he was dead. The poor fellow had literally died like a hero, under arms, true to his orders.

During the performance in the theatre the persons in the imperial box were seen several times in the course of the evening examining fragments of the bombs which were brought to them. One of these the Empress put into her pocket.

It is said that at the moment the Emperor's hat was pierced, he was leaning forward to hear what General ROGUET was saying, the noise in the street almost drowning the Aid-de-Camp's voice.

The morning after the attempt the Emperor was on the ground on horseback at daylight. From there he rode to the civil hospital Lariboisière, to see the wounded; and from there to the military hospital at Gros-Caillou, to which were carried all the wounded soldiers. Both their Majesties have since visited the wounded at the latter hospital, and to all the principal persons wounded in the city the Emperor has sent his own surgeon, the Baron LARREY. Their Majesties defray all the expenses incurred by the wounded out of their private purse, and bestow upon all of them—and especially upon the poorer families—every possible attention. All the wounded officers and soldiers have either been promoted or decorated with the Legion of Honor.

The night after the attempt the whole city was illuminated. The public bodies and private citizens hurried to the Tuileries to present their felicitations to his Majesty, or to inscribe their names on the book, and a real joy seemed to prevail at the miraculous failure of the attempted crime. The journals with one voice deprecated the monstrous deed, and telegraphic dispatches from all parts of Europe, show that everywhere it is viewed with horror and consternation. All the monarchs have sent autographic letters of congratulation. The market women of Paris, those leaders in times of trouble, carried up to the Palace an enthusiastic address of sympathy, signed by fifteen thousand names. All the Press, and all France, as you will see, rejoices that the contrivers of this crime are foreigners. Both the programme and the bombs, it is believed, come from Birmingham, in England.

You will not fail to notice the concluding part of the Emperor's frank and able speech at the opening of the Legislature on Monday. He declared that the danger to the peace of the country was not so much in the excessive prerogatives of the power he held, as in the absence of repressive laws. Under this declaration we were prepared to see new rigors imposed upon us without mercy, and we had not long to wait for the first demonstration. Yesterday, two leading journals were definitively suppressed: the fusionist *Spectateur*, lately suspended under the name of the *Assemblé Nationale*, for two months, and the *Revue de Paris*, a monthly republican periodical. At the same time the *Moniteur* announced that a demand had been made upon the Belgian Government for the suppression of one of its journals, *Le Drapeau*, and adds with formidable brevity, "We wait the decision of the Belgian Government."

You will also observe the bitter language of the Count DE MORNY in his speech to the Emperor, against the foreign Governments "who offer a holy hospitality to wild beasts." It is believed by members of the diplomatic corps that a quarrel with England on this question will be unavoidable. It is known that Lord PALMERSTON will not recede from the stand he has always taken on the subject of the refugees, and yet the Emperor and the leading men of his Government have committed themselves since this last attempt to such an extent, that a conflict between the two Governments seems inevitable.

Since the tragedy of the 14th, the Emperor appears every day in the streets on horseback, or in an open carriage driven by himself, and without escort.

MALAKOFF.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN ENGLAND.

COLONEL PIERRI IN BIRMINGHAM.

From the Birmingham Post.

It has been discovered, probably by his passport, that one of the men arrested as an accomplice in the recent attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of the French, proceeded from Birmingham to Paris. That individual is PIERRI. The Home Office and the French Embassy in London were at once communicated with. Officers were sent down here yesterday by the Government, and Mr. COLLIS, the French Vice-Consul in Birmingham, was telegraphed by the Ambassador. Chief Superintendent STEPHENS also exerted himself independently, acting upon information received. With the exception of a brief interval, when he proceeded to Germany, PIERRI has resided in Birmingham ever since 1853, having been expelled from France the previous year. He latterly occupied a house at the corner of Pigott-street, Bath-row, on the door of which is a large plate bearing the words "PIERRI, Professor of Languages," which indicates his mode of living. He is represented to us as a gentlemanly man, of considerable attainments. The *Moniteur* describes him as being a native of Florence, and formerly an officer in the Roman army. It adds: "This Italian is a man of from forty to forty-five years of age, small in stature, thin, dark, and of a sickly hue; he speaks French badly, with a strong Italian accent, but speaks English very well. He is a violent, sanguinary, and very determined man, who was obliged to fly from his own country in consequence of several murders, and amongst others that of a priest." Of course we are unable to speak as to the accurary of the serious charges made against him in the last sentence; but the description given of his personal appearance is tolerably correct. With respect to his conduct, it has been, since he took up his residence in Birmingham, of an irreproachable character; and he was consequently on visiting terms with several families of much respectability. There can be no doubt, however, that he held somewhat extreme political views, which he did not care to conceal in conversation.

So far as we have been able to learn, his connection with the plot will unfortunately admit of little doubt. For about two months past he has resided in the house, having only a tall, light-haired foreign gentleman with him. No female domestic was kept; they lived entirely alone; and the circumstance excited some remark among the neighbors. It has been surmised that FELICE ORSINI was his companion. About a fortnight ago, however, PIERRI called upon Mr. COLLIS, the French Vice-Consul, to have his passport *visèd*. Mr. COLLIS, knowing him well, as he had taught Italian to a member of his family, entered into conversation with him, when PIERI said he was going to Paris, Belgium, and Prussia, adding that he was about to travel "for pleasure." Mr. COLLIS unsuspectingly gave him the *visé*; and it appears that he also received a similar favor from Mr. EVERITT, the Belgian Vice-Consul. He then appears to have started on his continental journey, leaving Birmingham about Wednesday, the 6th inst. His house he left to the care of a female, stating that he was going into Scotland for three weeks. The circumstance has excited considerable regret in Birmingham. PIERRI, although he has a family, had none of its members residing with him. A daughter, we believe, is in a convent in Leicestershire, and a son is under tuition in Paris. PIERRI, we are informed, was a naturalized British subject.

The *Indicateur de Tourcoing* gives the following details relative to PIERRI'S journey to Paris:

"About a week ago an Italian, who gave his name as PIERRI, arrived at the railway station here from Belgium; he carried in his hand a small iron box, which he said contained tools. He produced a passport perfectly regular, but the commissary expressed a wish to see the use of the box, which appeared of a singular make. PIERRI replied very composedly that he was a tuner of pianos, and that the box as well as its contents was what he used in his business. As there was nothing to prevent his entering France, he was allowed to continue his journey, but the surprise of the persons who spoke to him may be imagined when they learned afterwards that he was one of the conspirators."

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

The manner in which PIERRI was arrested in Paris has been fully detailed in our correspondent's letter. The Birmingham *Post*, of Jan. 20, gives some further particulars of the investigation of the plot against the French Emperor that was concocted in that city:

The inquiries into the antecedents, pursuits and connections of the assassin PIERRI are still being prosecuted, and the result is some curious revelations, which for prudential reasons it is not considered expedient at present to divulge. The first steps taken were exceedingly creditable to the vigilance and boldness of action manifested by Chief Superintendent STEPHENS. Upon seeing in the newspapers that a person of the name of PIERRI was arrested as a conspirator, he, acting under the conviction that the Parisian assassin was identical with the Bath-row teacher of languages, immediately instituted inquiries which left little doubt in his mind that his surmises were correct. He consequently took the wise, though somewhat hazardous step of searching the house. It was poorly furnished; there were no indications of any manufacture either of chemicals or metal work having been carried on, but some trunks which were fastened and locked, excited attention. In one of these, which Mr. STEPHENS forced open, was found a most voluminous correspondence with individuals both in England and abroad, and extending so far back as 1848. These letters and other documents, which were numerous enough to fill a carpet-bag, were at once taken possession of, and placed in the hands of the Home Secretary. Further investigations have given rise to the suspicion that Birmingham will, probably, be freed from the doubtful reputation of having fabricated the shells. It is by no means unlikely that by this time the maker has been discovered. Last night another search of the house in Bath-row was made by one of the metropolitan detectives, assisted by Sergeant MANTON, of the Birmingham force, which resulted in what are considered to be some important discoveries. A table stood in one of the parlors, covered by a cloth, which concealed a drawer. In this receptacle was found another mass of correspondence from individuals in England and various parts of the Continent, some addressed to "Major," and others to "Colonel PIERRI." Nearly all of these letters, which were written in French, Italian and English, are of recent date, and are likely to throw some light upon the atrocity in which their recipient was engaged. A book was also discovered treating of the construction of grenades, and giving numerous receipts for the manufacture of explosive substances. This was taken possession of. A great many numbers of the *Spectateur*, a Paris paper, which the French Government suppressed on Monday, were also found in the house. From other discoveries it would appear that the Spaniard GOMEZ, who is now in custody as implicated in the conspiracy, was likewise one of PIERRI'S visitors. Three of the principals have thus been traced to Birmingham—namely, PIERRI, ORSINI and GOMEZ. It is by no means improbable that some very singular facts connected with the secret meetings here will be placed before the public. The letters and documents above alluded to have, like the others, been transmitted to Sir GEORGE GREY.

The Birmingham *Press* says: "We are assured that PIERRI, about three weeks ago, wrote to a gentleman holding an official position in this town, and in the course of the correspondence informed the recipient of the letters that he was about leaving England upon 'highly important business, which, in a short time, will produce important results.' This letter was unfortunately destroyed, and therefore the whole of its interesting contents cannot be given to the public. Another link in the chain of testimony inculpating the two assassins whose names have been mixed up with the Birmingham share in the transaction, has been found in the fact that a 'foreigner' answering PIERRI'S description some weeks ago requested a wood-turner in this town to furnish him with some wooden conical models, much similar in shape to a patent Minie rifle ball, from which castings could be made. These moulds would produce a missile destructive in the worst degree, as their peculiar form would avail for a thorough penetration of any part of the human body they might strike. The hand grenades were very likely the design of some of our skilled mechanics, and it is said that a clever glass-worker in this neighborhood modeled one of the shells, although, of course, he was at the time perfectly innocent of the use to which it would be applied.

CARLOS DE RUDIO IN NOTTINGHAM.

The Nottingham *Journal* contains the following details respecting the residence of the assassin RUDIO, at Nottingham: DE LA SILVA (whose real name, according to several influential journals, is Count CARLOS DE RUDIO) formerly filled a situation as translator to a French newspaper, published in London. About two years ago he became acquainted with a sharp, good-looking girl, named BOOTH, a native of Nottingham, and employed as an overlooker at Mr. FISHER'S warehouse, Short Hill. Although only 16 years old, a girl of no education, not being able, it is said, to write her name, she attracted his attention, and he succeeded in exciting a reciprocal attachment on her part. They were married at Godalming Church, in Surrey, within a short distance of London. Soon after the ceremony, the newspaper on which he was engaged, not answering the expectations of its proprietors, died a natural death, and the Count was thrown out of employment. He utterly failed to get a living in the metropolis, and, as a last resort, came to Nottingham, hoping to make some friends, through the influence of his wife, and in the expectation also that the latter would be able to obtain work from her former employer. On coming to the town, the young woman was kindly taken again into the service of Mr. FISHER, and for several weeks the pair lived almost exclusively upon her earnings. The Count meanwhile had been furnished with letters of introduction to one or two gentlemen connected with some foreign lace establishments. Being possessed of no mean attainments, and having a knowledge of five languages, besides possessing a very gentlemanly manner, his misfortunes excited some commiseration, and one or two gentlemen set on foot a subscription, to enable him to furnish a room, and receive private pupils. Upwards of £20 was collected for this purpose, and accordingly, a small house being taken for him in Castle-place, Houndsgate, he commenced business with some half dozen pupils. To one young gentleman and his wife, who were favored with an introduction on his first arrival in Nottingham, he paid the most marked attention, and was a continual guest at their house. He confided to them many curious particulars of his previous history. We learn, for instance, that he was an officer in the Italian Legion at the time of the revolution in that country, and that, being of a fiery and ardent turn of mind, he was also involved in several private quarrels on his own account. The result of the revolution is matter of public history. The count, with singular good fortune, escaped both the pistols of the duelist and the bayonets of the French Emperor. He was one of the victims of the murderous FOSCHINI, who, it will be remembered, some two years ago, stabbed several of his compatriots in a public-house brawl in London. RUDIO was struck in several places, and for a considerable time his life was despaired of. When in Nottingham he expressed very violent opinions to his private confidants on political subjects, and on one occasion he showed a formidable-looking poignard to the friend above named, and the latter became really alarmed lest he should at any time incur the displeasure of his quondam associate. It need not be said that the estimable Count did not scruple to avail himself to the utmost of his friend's generous hospitality. It may be mentioned to his credit that he punctually repaid several loans that were made to him, while part of the subscriptions were still unpaid. On the other hand, some gentlemen refused to take any part in the subscription, because while living exclusively on private charity and on the scanty earnings of his wife, close up to the time of her confinement, he was to be seen lounging about the town smoking cigars. In due time he became the father of a fine little boy, and the mother, having been compelled to give up her situation at Mr. FISHER'S shortly after, took in lacework from Mr. STEEGMANN'S and other warehouses. The pupils, however, dropped off one by by one, and in the month of December last, without consulting any of his benefactors or apprising his creditors, to whom he was indebted about £15, he absconded. He was not long, however, before he communicated with one or two special favorites. There is very little doubt that the Count RUDIO, who resided in Nottingham, is one of those who are charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, as he was known to be closely connected with Count ORSINI, the prime mover of the plot. In conversation with his friends in Nottingham, RUDIO frequently referred to ORSINI, and the latter in his celebrated pamphlet 'Austrian Dungeons and Prisons,' alludes in terms of high praise to the family of RUDIO."

The Paris *Pays* says:

"One particular relative to the prisoner RUDIO, *alias* DA SILVA, is worthy of note. It may be remembered that two years ago a murder was committed in a coffee-house in London. An Italian named ROSCOMINI, killed one of his [illegible] seriously wounded two others. [illegible] succeeded in escaping from the pursuit of the police of London. One of the men wounded on that occasion was RUDIO, and the cause of the crime, which was not then known, was the suspicion entertained by the murderer against his countrymen of betraying the secrets of their political association."

FELICE ORSINI.

The Birmingham *Post* says:

"Count FELICE ORSINI is well known in Birmingham. He has lectured and visited here, and was intimate with many families. There are few of our readers who have not read of his wonderful endurance amidst the horrors of an Austrian prison, and his almost fabulous escape. Those who know him best in Birmingham, and there are several who know him well, are astounded to find a man of his stamp having even the remotest complicity with a transaction so nefarious and abominable."

On the other hand, a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing from Newcastle-on-Tyne, says:

"The friends of FELICE ORSINI, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, are a good deal puzzled with the newspaper accounts of his complicity in the attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of France. The Birmingham *Daily Post* is clearly wrong with regard to the identification of the tall foreigner, with light hair, seen in the company of PIERRI, in that town, as ORSINI. ORSINI is altogether a different person. He is of middle height, of slender make, has jet black hair and beard, and magnificent dark eyes. He is not a count, but belongs to a respectable middle-class family in Florence. ORSINI is a mild, gentlemanly-looking man, and while in the north he was very highly esteemed. Beyond what has been published in the newspapers, none of his friends in the north of England appear to have any information of his movements."

Our London correspondent says that ORSINI has been known in London, ever since his escape, to be a weak and inordinately vain man, carrying about him an atmosphere of melodramatic mystery and pretence, entirely different from the quietude and self-possession of MAZZINI, who has had no intercourse whatever with him for a long time previous to the terrible affair, and had no cognizance of its being intended.

ENGLAND AND THE REFUGEES.

From the London Times, Jan. 23.

It appears to be the opinion of Mr. WHITE, in the city of London, and of Mr. NEWTON SCOTT, a resident at Paris, that the Press has not exhibited the proper amount of indignation at the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The British lion has not roared loud enough; we have not employed epithets enough, or of the requisite strength; and—what is more—we have not urged the extermination of every foreigner who cannot give a good account of himself, his family, his connections, his occupation, his "antecedents," and the objects of his residence among us. Now, we are ready to match our indignation against that of any honest and reasonable man. We are Englishmen. That is enough, and ought to be enough. All Englishmen hate assassination. The Irish took to it as a remedy for their wrongs, and incurred the total loss of our sympathy, insomuch that we all quietly permitted their wrongs to be aggravated a hundred fold, and let them fight their own battles, and be beaten, as they were. Excepting, possibly, in the case of some distracted women avenging some hideous outrage, we have no patience with the crime. We give the assassin no law, except, if he can, to prove that he is not an assassin. But when this is the national and universal feeling among us there is no occasion for everybody to storm and fret, and "tear the passion to rags," as if it were something new to be angry at the man who stabs another in the back, or flings a bomb-shell among an innocent multitude. In our position, too, there is a strong practical limit to excesses of the most virtuous indignation. We have to estimate what can be done and what cannot be done. It may be very well for gentlemen engaged in some quiet trade in this metropolis, or enjoying the amusements of the neighboring capital, to propose a general hunt of political conspirators. They have no occasion to consider the form which such a crusade would probably take, the magnitude of the enterprise, the persons who would be involved in it, the extent to which laws and constitutions would have to be modified for it, and the chances of success. It has probably not even occurred to them to define a refugee or to lay down the limits within which a foreign resident may concert measures against the dynasty or constitution of his country, much less on what evidence we may assume a refugee to be abusing the rights of hospitality.

The question may be put to a practical test in the case of the conspirators before us. Two Italians reside at Birmingham, refugees from their country—one, if not both, having taken a public part against Austria, incurred her wrath, and escaped out of one of her strongest prisons. This is not only known, but paraded. M. ORSINI gives lectures publicly against the Austrian and French occupation of Italy. They are both in frequent and unreserved communication with their countrymen holding the same opinions, and every now and then M. ORSINI is absent for a time. They are known to be scientifically acquainted with the art of destruction, and to be in frequent communication with the manufacturers of deadly engines and explosive materials. Well, are we to lay hold on these men, evidently bent as they are on the destruction of somebody or other? Why, a large class of men, including many of known benevolence, think of nothing else but the means of destruction. While some are devising implements to break up and pulverize the surface of mother earth, others are thinking how to tear, to rend, to scarify, to shatter the bodies of their species; and they deem it humanity to do so. But what were we to do with these men,—with M. ORSINI in particular? So long as he was in England, giving lectures and conversing with men who hold assassins in abhorrence, he seemed out of harm's way. It will hardly be said that we ought to have laid hold of him and given him up to Austria, or to France, with whom, by the by, we have not even an Extradition Treaty, at this moment. If anybody was responsible for M. ORSINI, it was France herself. She professes to have a system of personal surveillance; we do not. It was her concern that this actual revolutionist and possible regicide should not enter her soil; and she possesses a most complicated machinery which pretends to guard her frontier from such invasion. How, then, did M. ORSINI get into France? He merely goes to a French Vice-Consul at Birmingham, gets a passport, goes to Paris, resides there some weeks, all the time known to be an Italian, a revolutionist—the notorious ORSINI. Then he has daily meetings with other men of his sort. In that city the whole gang—under the very eyes and nose of a police which boasts to be the most searching, and certainly is the most unscrupulous in the world—make preparations, not so much for a murder as for a field day, which accordingly comes off at the hour appointed, with as large a return of killed and wounded, horse and foot, as has figured at the conclusion of some important pitched battles. We do not wonder that when the Prefect of Police went into the Emperor's box, and with officious particularity detailed the discoveries, the captures, the weapons, the slaughter, and all the rest of it, the Emperor, after listening long, motionless and silent, replied, "Very well, M. Prefect, you have proved very satisfactorily what I knew before—that the French police is the very worst in all Europe."

The press, too, with all due deference to Mr. WHITE, is bound to be consistent in the doctrine it may propound as to hospitality and its abuses. When the son of the Duc DE BERRY was in this metropolis, holding a species of Court, receiving homage, and distributing expectations, we did not ask for his expulsion. We thought it enough to point out the farcical nature of the exhibition. Some time before this metropolis was honored with the presence of another refugee,

come. She does not recognize their quarrels. She expects not even thanks. Neither do they thank her. No refugee holds himself under any bond of gratitude to our open realm and equal laws. Not a few, indeed, regard with bitterness the fleeting and unsubstantial character of our sympathy. They forget that an asylum is all that we can give them. If they attempt more, they do it at their own risk. It is clear from past examples that they may use our hospitality, or abuse it, as the case may be, for their own ends; but they must observe our laws, by not preparing armed expeditions; and respect our feelings, by not plotting assassination.

The Approaching Marriage of the Princess Royal.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Jan. 20.

The whole of the sumptuous preparations and decorations in connection with this all-important event have at last been brought to a close, and even the Chapel Royal is declared to be complete. Yesterday afternoon Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, paid a long visit of inspection to it, passing through the line of route to be taken by the procession on Monday next.

Her Majesty expressed herself perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements and alterations, and which, bearing in view the means and space at the disposal of those intrusted with the decorations, are really deserving of all fair praise. Yesterday, too, the positions to be occupied by all the illustrious guests upon the *haut-pas* were finally determined on and approved by Her Majesty in person, who also pointed out the place where she wished her own Chair of State to be placed on the left-hand side of the altar—the side on which the young bride will stand. On either side of Her Majesty's chair are placed five crimson velvet stools, richly embroidered with gold lace—the three on the left are intended for the Princesses. ALICE, HELENA and LOUISA; those on the right for the Princes ARTHUR and LEOPOLD. The Prince of Wales has a place apart, more to the front of the altar, and Prince ALFRED among the illustrious guests on the right. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the King of the Belgians, will occupy crimson stools (such as are provided for all the Royal personages except the Queen) in the centre of the *haut-pas*, the Prince and Princess of Prussia having places on the right immediately behind where the bridegroom will stand. The places for Prince WILLIAM of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of SAXE Coburg are on the right, near the noble relatives of the bridegroom, and the Duchess of Kent will be seated on the left, near the Queen.

Such were the arrangements decided upon yesterday at 3 o'clock, but the lapse of a few minutes more sufficed to change them, for shortly before 4 o'clock a telegram was received at Buckingham Palace announcing the death of the Grand Duke of Baden. In consequence of this melancholy event the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Prince WILLIAM of Baden are plunged into mourning, and will, we believe, immediately quit London for the Continent, and their places at the bridal ceremony, of course, will be occupied by others. It was anticipated by some that, in consequence of the lamented death of Duke of DEVONSHIRE, his Grace's cousin, the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, would be prevented from attending in her official capacity as Mistress of the Robes, but we believe that her Grace will be present on this auspicious occasion. Nothing can more forcibly show the uncertainty of all human plans than these changes, and rumors of changes, being caused by death in the gay ranks of a bridal festivity. What impresses this feeling still more strongly is that the Marchioness of WESTMEATH died yesterday afternoon. Her Ladyship occupied apartments in St. James' Palace, which almost immediately adjoins the Chapel Royal, and yesterday, therefore, all the blinds of the house were down as a sign that death was busy, while around the room artists were busy hanging the evergreens and making ready the decorations for Monday next The contrast was suggestive.

As a great deal of misunderstanding has arisen as to the time at which the distinguished persons who have tickets will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, we are requested to state that no person whatever will be admitted to the interior of the Chapel before 10 o'clock, or later than 11½ o'clock. Only between these hours will the holders of the white tickets be admitted.

The following Bishops and clergy will officiate at the Royal Marriage on Monday:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Primate.
The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal.
The Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner.
The Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet.
The Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain.
Rev. Dr. WESLEY, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

The following Gentlemen in Ordiuary of the Chapels Royal will officiate in the choir: Messrs. T Francis, W. Lockey, J. Goss, G. W. Martin, Benson, R. Barnby, N. Smith, Foster, Machin, Lawler, Thomas, Whitehouse and Bennett.

Sir. G. SMART will preside at the organ, assisted by Mr. COOPER. The chorister boys will attend with their master, Rev. T. HELMORE. The ceremony will open with the following chorale:

CHORALE.

This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born Hope we pray!
Be near her now, and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!

The *Deus Miseratur* will be chanted during the ceremony, and the *Hallelujah Chorus* at the close.

PREPARATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The day before yesterday Prince FRIEDRICH WILHELM gave audience to Count HOHENTHAL, the SAXON Minister at this Court, (brother of the Countess HOHENTHAL, now in England,) and received at his hands the Saxon order of the *Rautenkrone*, which the King of Saxony has just conferred on him.

The wedding-rings that are to be used at the approaching nuptials are of Silesian gold, and have been made in Breslau. The maker of them—who has also a large gold-refining establishment in that town—has had the two rings mounted on a skin of parchment, on which is engrossed with every attention to caligraphy, a short history of his gold works in Reichenstein, from which we learn that in former days Silesia was a California on a small scale; gold was not only obtained by mining, but by washing the sands of certain rivers, (the same is still in the recollection of old people as having been the case with the Rhine.) In this form of the heading to a historical document the two wedding-rings have lately been forwarded to the royal bridegroom

There are five carriages being built here for the future use of the princely couple and their household; one of them that I have seen, and which all the others, I presume, will resemble, is dark blue for the body, with the carriage red. On the sides are the combined arms of Prussia and England, bound together by the riband of the cross of the Hohenzollern Order. The English arms, being those of the Princess Royal, bear the SAXON escocheon on a shield of pretension.

Among other peculiarities that will be presented by the procession of the Trades' Societies on the day of the entry will be to be noticed the costume of the journeymen bakers, who will, according to prescriptive custom, appear with three-cornered hats and swords In the position they will occupy on the ground, at the moment when the bridal couple enters the town, the journeymen will form the second rank, while their masters, as becomes their dignity, will occupy the front. On this occasion the master bakers will all wear black dress coats, white cravats, and the colors of the Bakers' Company on their arms.

It has been decided that all points of historical interest, more particularly the historical works of art, visible from the palace shall be brilliantly illuminated on the night of the entry into Berlin. Thus not only the statutes of the Generals distinguished in the War of Liberation whom I have already mentioned on a former occasion,—BLUCHER, YORK, GNEISENAU, BULOW and SCHARNHORST, but also the noble monument of FREDERICK the Great and that of the equally great, if not greater, Elector of Brandenburg, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, are to be lit up by tall candelabra 10 feet high, burning 60 jets of gas each. Round the monument of FREDERICK the Great there will be no less than 14 of these candelabra, or, to speak less magnificently, tall wooden posts, appropriately shaped and colored so as to favor the illusion of their being bronze candelabra, and not spoil the effect of the illumination.

The *Fackelzug* that the students intended to get up for the evening of the 8th of February is by no means certain to take place. It appears that as far back as last October an application was made by the students to the Senate of the University for permission to pay this mark of respect, according to student fashion; but at that time, as it was very uncertain how it would be with the King's health when the festal day should come round, no answer was given, nor has any been given since.

The courts of law intend to constitute the 8th of February a public holyday, and transact no judicial business; very possibly also the proper authorities will proclaim it as such for the whole town and the public offices, but as yet no notice has been given to that effect that I have heard of.

Among the other grand doings that will ensue on and after the arrival of the bridal couple, there will not only be balls given by the different members of the Royal family in their several palaces here, but there will also be some subscription balls, as was the case last year and the year before. At these balls, which are generally given at the opera-house, and very elegantly got up, it is usual for the Royal family and Court to be present; the King and Queen, or, as it will be on the coming occasion, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, lead a *polonaise* through the crowd of assembled guests, intersecting the mass in every possible and least to be expected direction, after which the younger Princes generally join in the dancing, which commences as soon as the Royal party returns to its box.

Apropos of Royal parties, I must correct an error which I committed about 10 days back on the authority of the semi-official *Zeit* in stating that Chevalier BUNSEN had the evening before been to a party at the Prince of Prussia's; it turned out on inquiry to have been one of his sons. The remark, too, which I appended to that supposed fact is also, as I have subsequently ascertained, as groundless as the statement of his having been here in Berlin and in Royal circles. I mention that it was expected the Geheimerath BUNSEN would accept the post of Minister, and represent Prussia at one of the more important Courts of Europe. The wish that he should do so has, it is true, been entertained here, and has formed the subject of much correspondence, but it appears that Herr BUNSEN sees at present no reason to depart from his long cherished resolve not to accept any office, either diplomatic or administrative, but will continue still to live in his retirement at Charlottenberg, on the banks of the Neckar.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415, 530, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478, 1155, 428, 429, 430, 434, 455, 451, 490, 467, 474, 40, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 432, 505, 477, 204, 570, 471.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 129, 371, 62, 15, 113, 86, 1517, 17, 151, 152, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167, 126.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 120, 134, 137, 143, 152, 111, 155, 158.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 8.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi*—Mr. Sedgwick yesterday moved the General Term, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the writ of error in this case, should be entered on the minutes, and become an order of the Court, authorizing a new trial of Cangemi at the Circuit, and specifying the day of the trial.

Judge DAVIES intimated that the first order authorizing his trial was sufficient, and it was unnecessary to make a new order of that nature.

Some other motion being about made, his Honor remarked that the prisoner should be brought into Court. The prisoner was produced, but owing to other business being on, the matter was postponed until to-day.

CUSTODY OF AN OWNER OVER HIS GOODS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN ADVERTISED FOR PUBLIC SALE.

James McAuley vs. *Warren Moran et al.*—In 1851, the plaintiff, in Philadelphia, shipped certain goods to the defendants in New-York. Under circumstances not necessary to relate, the goods were advertised to be sold, "at a peremptory and special sale." The plaintiff, who was still the owner of the goods, finding that they were going for nothing, ordered the sale to be stopped. The defendants refused so to do, on the ground that the order had been given to have the sale "*peremptory*." The sale was continued, and the goods brought nearly $4,000 less than their value. The plaintiff sued to recover the difference between their real value and the price they actually brought. On the trial, the plaintiff recovered, and the defendans appealed. The real question at issue (among other special questions of no particular interest) is whether, after an owner has authorized a "*peremptory*" sale, he has any power to stop it. On the appeal, which was argued yesterday, Ex-Judge Edmonds, for the appelants, argued that, after the sale had been ordered by a party, and advertised as *peremptory*, he had no power to stop it.

David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the respondent, claimed that the defendants were merely the factors of the principal, and were bound to follow the instructions of their principal. If they violated it, they did it at their own risk. The fact that the sale was ordered to be peremptory made no difference. The principal, before the hammer falls on his goods, is the owner, and has full authority over them.

Mr, Gerard will continue this morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

DECISIONS.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Samuel Arnold, Jr. vs. *Anson Blake.*—The motion of the defendant, so far as it asks for an order staying proceedings of the plaintiff in this action until the costs of a former action between the same parties are paid, with an allowance of ten days after such payment to put in an answer, is granted. The residue of the application is denied. No costs on this motion allowed to either party as against the other.

Anson Blake, Administrator of C. D. Blake, deceased, vs. *John Young and others.*—The motion for judgment by the defendant, Sam. Arnold, Jr., for want of a reply or demurrer to portions of his answer is denied, and the application by the plaintiff for relief, conditionally, is discharged. No costs to either party as against the other allowed on either of the motions.

Almet Reed vs. *Norris A. Phelps and others.*—Motion by Garret V. Manly for leave to renew his motion for an order that the Sheriff of Queens County pay him $367 50 paid on bidding in premises on first sale, &c. Denied with $10 costs of opposing motion to Albert Mathews, Esq., by Attorney for defendants, Pierce, Wail & Salisbury, to be entered in Queens County.

Mathew Merritt vs. *Hiram Vail, Benjamin Wood and others.*—The defendant, Benjamin Wood, having on the motion for a resale offered to pay plaintiff the amount due him with his expenses, an order may be entered setting aside and vacating the sale, and canceling the deed for the premises, on the payment by him to the plaintiff or his attorneys, within three days after notice of the order to the said defendant, or his attorney, of the following sums: Amount due plaintiff for principal and interest on 6th January, 1858, the day of sale, $3,242 28; Auctioneer's fees, $10; Referee's fees, $36; expense of recording deed, $1 25; traveling expenses, $6 97; Counsel fees, &c., $50; with interest on the said several sums from the day of sale, and $10 costs of opposing the motion. The plaintiff, on the payment of the above sums, is, on the application and at the costs and expense of the defendant, Wood, to quit-claim to him all interest in the premises under the sale and deed. If the above terms are not complied with in the time specified therein, on filing an affidavit of that fact, an order may be entered denying the motion for resale and other relief, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

The People vs. *Stephen B. Odell and Charles Shute.*—The *certiorari* to Jos. E. Ayres, a Justice of the Peace of Westchester County, removing the conviction of the defendants, quashed, and the allowance thereof on the 12th day of January, 1858, set aside.

Joseph B. Wood vs. *Richard Connor and Johnathan Connor, Executors, &c., of Rich'd Connor, deceased.*—The judgment and all subsequent proceedings are set aside for irregularity, on the ground that by the summons served, unaccompanied by the complaint, it appeared that the defendants were sued in a representative character while the judgment is entered against them in their individual capacity, but the motion is granted without costs. Order to be entered in Richmond County.

The Atlantic Dock Company vs. *Antonio M. Mora and others.*—The amended complaint set aside on the ground that the cause of action stated therein does not conform to the cause of action stated in the summons, $5 costs to be paid by the plaintiffs to defendants Jose M Mora and Jose F. Navarro, and the like sum to the other defendants or their respective attorneys. The plaintiffs are to be at liberty to amend either the summons or the complaint as they may be advised, within ten days after notice of this order, on the payment of the above costs in that time, so as to conform. The order of 18th January is, by consent, vacated.

The complaint is based on an unlawful entry on land of the plaintiffs', and the subsequent occupancy thereof without their permission or authority, while the commerce is based on a contract action founded on contract.

John Beckett vs. *H. Beckett.*—The judgment, by confession, in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant and the execution, with all subsequent proceedings, are set aside as against William Kinnersley, a subsequent judgment creditor of the defendant, on account of the insufficiency of the statement of facts on which the judgment was founded.

Anson Blake vs. *Albert S. James and others.*—Five suits by the same title. A resale of the mortgaged premises, at the risk and cost of the former purchaser, under the judgment in each action, ordered, unless the purchaser complete his purchases, and pay $10 costs in the aggregate of these motions, to the plaintiff, or his attorneys, within five days after notice of this order. The present Sheriff to be substituted as the officer to sell, in the place of Burdett Stryker, the late Sheriff, under the judgments, wherein he was directed to sell; $10 costs in the aggregate for the costs of the motion to be paid by the purchaser to the plaintiff, or his attorneys, in case the purchases by him are not completed on the above terms.

Russell W. Ostrander vs. *Ferdinand W. Ostrander.*—A reference to Alonzo G. Hammond to hear and decide all the issues, is directed. So much of the plaintiff's motion as asks for an order compelling the defendant to deliver up the stock set forth in the complaint to the plaintiff, is denied. $10 costs on the motion to abide the event. The delivery of the stock in question ought not to be ordered while the defendant's claims for commissions are unsettled, it being alleged in his answer that he has paid over all the money received by him.

Margaret Petorius, administratrix, vs. *David T. Currie.*—Motion to set aside and discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs of opposing the motion.

John W Bartels vs. *John Hulings.*—Motion to set aside and vacate judgment by confession denied, with $10 costs to be paid to plaintiff by Martin H. Duckwirth, John Nash and Ebenezer Beadlestone, the parties making the application.

Wm. White vs. *H. S. Wells and others.*—Order of Jan. 25, 1858 vacated, and motion to amend the summons and complaint by inserting therein the name of C. F. Wells as a defendant in lieu of that of Henry Wells, granted. The amended complaint to be served in ten days. No costs to be allowed on the motion to either party.

Eliza Davis vs. *Backus Culver and Joshua Culver.*—Motion for leave to serve a case and exceptions on the part of the plaintiff, denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion. Order to be entered in Dutchess County.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 15 pkgs, Ashes; 3,357 bbls. Flour; 620 bags Oats; 829 bags Feed; 1,165 pkgs. Provisions; and 365 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 50 bbls., in lots, at $5 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more sought after, and is ⅛c. ℔ lb. dearer, having been very favorably affected by the news per *Arabia*. Sales have been reported of about 1,400 bales, including Middling at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland, an 11½c.@11¾c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	877,904
Total	885,723
Exported since	532,388
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 1, 1858	353,335

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears less active, parties disagreeing slightly about prices. The receipts are limited, but the stock is ample. Sales 7,600 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 5 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is quiet and languid. Sales 100 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 67½ for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour. $2 @ $2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, chiefly for milling, at full prices. Sales 8,300 bushels, including poor White Western, at $1 16; fair mixed Western at $1 17; do red do. at $1 10; and choice white Southern at $1 40 ℔ bushel Corn is in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales 26,500 bushels, new crop, at 64½c.@67c. for Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported since our last of small lots of Rye at 70c.@71c., chiefly at 70c.; and 3,000 bushels Barley at 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, there were no receipts or sales of North River Hay reported. The nominal asking rates for lots to arrive were 90c.@93c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Savannah, a sale of Northern from wharf was reported at 80c. ℔ 100 lbs. No Eastern arrived. The nominal quotation for Eastern from store was $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs

HIDES—The market is inactive to-day, parties disagreeing about prices.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The demand is moderate; prices are quoted quite firm. Scotch pig, $23@$25 50, cash, $26@ $28, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined, usual terms. ℔ ton; English sheet, 3¾c.@4¾c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c. ℔ lb.

LEAD—Continues quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 6¾c. ℔ lb. Old Lead, 4¾c., cash. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 66c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 5th inst., reports that "an improved inquiry has existed for sawed Lumber the past week, embracing orders from the North and East, as well as from the West Indies. We quote Re sawed $14@$16; Rough-edge $12@$14, and for assorted cargoes of scantling boards, &c., for West Indies trade, $13. Timber has been arriving in large quantities, and a good supply now remains upon the market unsold. The demand for Mill Timber appears more brisk than for shipping Timber, though we renew our quotations of last week for both kinds, as transactions have been made within their range. We quote Mill Timber $5@$7; shipping Timber $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber for the week, have been 595,123 feet."

MOLASSES—The demand continues good, chiefly for New-Orleans, at firmer prices. New-Orleans, 29c. @ 30c.; Porto Rico 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders ask very full prices, but but buyers are moving with some reserve. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 45c. @ 46c., in large and small lots, ℔ gallon; Common Resin, $1 35@$1 40 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Continue quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and unsettled. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75, chiefly at $15 50@$15 60 for Mess; and $12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request, and is worth 8c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Lard in better demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 750 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c., for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. In New Orleans, Feb. 1, the stock of Provisions in the Inspection warehouses embraced 20,246 bbls. Pork; with only 994 bbls. and 112 tcs. Beef.

RICE—Continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 450 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—4,478 tcs. clean, and 94,000 bushels rough. The *sales* embraced all the receipts of clean, at $2 50@$3 50, chiefly at $2 87½@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.—and 40,000 bushels rough at from 72½@82c., chiefly at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. *Exports*—2,367 tcs. clean, (including 930 tcs. to New-York,) and 720 tcs. rough,—leaving on shipboad, not cleared, 3,077 tcs. In Savannah, there were *received*, 256 tcs. clean, and an average quantity of rough; *sold*, 732 tcs. clean at from $2 62½@$3 87½,—15 casks Middlings at $1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.—and 6,000 bushels rough at 60c. ℔ bushel; *exported*, 1,663 tcs. clean, including 909 tcs. for New-York.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and we have heard of sales, since our last, of about 930 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5½c.@6¾c.; New-Orleans at 4c.@ 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at 10¾c. cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 380 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21¾c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were rather limited, at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb., Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5¾d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 20s. @25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores 2s. 6d ℔ 280 lbs.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 2½ @ [illegible] and Heavy Goods [illegible] for other ports, proportionate rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST. VALENTINE.

Of all the days throughout the year,
That day I love the best,
When every little bird a mate,
Takes home unto his nest;
The trees begin to bud again,
The flowers, like starlets, shine,
And nature wakes from out her sleep,
To greet St. Valentine.

I dearly love that custom old,
Our grandsires used of yore,
Upon that happy morn to send
Of gifts a bounteous store
To her they loved; and ne'er, I hope,
Will it forgotten be,
That rarest gifts are freely given
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BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent the music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 25 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every TUESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., one of the healthiest places in the Union. Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the polite accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish further information. Address AGNOSTOS, *Times* Office.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at Dolbeer's Commercial Academy, No. 800 Broadway, can always obtain good situations, as they acquire manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book keepers. They learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms $15. One seat vacant; also, one $10 seat for book-keeping.

TO FEMALE SEMINARIES.—WANTED—AN American young woman, a Sabbath-school teacher, active, kind and very tidy, wishes a situation to assist in house-hold services in the family of a teacher would entitle her to two daily lessons in English Grammar and music. Arrangements made through her mother. Address MOTHER, *Times* office.

A GOOD HANDWRITING AND THOROUGH instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, can nowhere be quicker or more cheaply obtained than at Mr. PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Some of Col. PAINE'S pupils who made mere marks and scrawls before taking lessons now write a very handsome hand after only 12 lessons.—*Newport Herald.*

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, &c., at his rooms No 382 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. and No. 900 Broadway—entrance on 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,240 general Post-Office

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED in the matter of widening Duane st., was held on Monday evening, 8th inst., at the house of Benjamin & Fuller, No. 94 Chatham st. ROBERT JONES, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion a Committee consisting of W. L. CONCKLIN, CHAS. M CHURCH and MICHAEL LEHMAN, was appointed to take measures for opposing the same and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union hold their semi-monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their room, Clinton Hall. An essay will be read by Mr. KIRAHAM. Subject—*Laws of Remembrance.* The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU Jr., Rec. Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE SIXTH OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES for the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER. Subject—*London.*

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting two, can be obtained at the Methodist Book room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS' music store, No. 239 Broadway; Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., and at the door.

Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Society.

Prof TIFFANY, of Baltimore, will deliver the seventh lecture of the series on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. PINKERHAM, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, via Panama Railroad FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving for San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he offers the balance of his stock, at greatly reduced prices, including a large and select assortment of toilet articles &c., of his own importation, viz: Brushes, combs, mirrors, fine soaps, pomades, colognes, extracts, odor cases, toilet bottles, &c., &c.
A. W. GABAUDAU,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

BILLIARD TABLES.—THREE SECOND-HAND tables for sale cheap in perfect order; also, a large stock of balls, cues and cloths
WM. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 92 Ann-st., corner of Gold.

THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from A. BELMONT, Esq., for the benefit of this institution.

THE MANAGERS OF THE HOME FOR the Friendless gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $200 from Mr. A. BELMONT for the benefit of their institution.
S. A. STONE, Treasurer.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
VINDICATING OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY!
TWENTY THOUSAND PATRIOTS A-FIELD!
The management of this establishment, unexpectedly proud of the
FLATTERINGLY TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the Last and
THOROUGHLY AMERICAN DRAMA,
entitled
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
And now in the FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of its grand performance to house overflowing and applauding audiences numbering
SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON EVERY OCCASION,
announce it for elegant and finished repetition
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being thus ably presented:
MRS. CHARLES HOWARD AS ISABEL CARLTON;
H. WATKINS AS NEGRO JOCKO!
the remainder by Mr. Herdenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Rayner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Congressional proceedings yesterday are remarkable for the contrary steps taken in the upper and lower Houses in the progress of the Lecompton question. In the Senate, several ineffectual efforts were made by Mr DOUGLAS to get up his resolutions offered on Thursday calling for information relative to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, but the Senate refused to postpone the special order, which was the question of the reference of the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution to the Committee on Territories. During the debate Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, accused Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, of uttering disunion sentiments. Mr. FESSENDEN retorted that he had seen an extract from a speech made by Mr. DAVIS, in which it was admitted that he entered President PIERCE's Cabinet a disunion man. Mr. DAVIS replied that he had said no such thing, and that the extract from his speech had been perverted. Finally the question was taken on the proposition of Mr. WILSON, pending from last Thursday, that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers to examine into all the facts relative to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and it was rejected by six votes. The reference was then made as at first proposed In the House, in accordance with the agreement made on Saturday morning, the first business in order was the seconding of the demand for the previous question, as moved by Mr. HARRIS. The demand was seconded by 110 against 105. The previous question was then ordered, by 113 against 107. The next question was the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, which was lost by 113 yeas to 114 nays. Mr. HARRIS' amendment to refer to a Special Committee of fifteen was then carried by 114 against 111, and the House refused to reconsider by the same vote. The main question, on the adoption of Mr HUGH'S resolution as amended by Mr. HARRIS, was lastly put, and resulted—yeas 115, nays 111. So the Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution go to a Select Committee of fifteen, with unlimited power to investigate all charges of fraud. After the decision of this matter, Mr. KEITT rose to a personal explanation, and made an apology to the House for his part in the disgraceful occurrence of Saturday morning, assuming all the responsibility for the breach of decorum. He was followed by Mr. GROW in a few well timed remarks, and the House immediately adjourned.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. Among the resolutions introduced in the Assembly was one for creating a Committee to ascertain whether any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. It was laid over. Most of the session was spent on a proposition to create a Committee of Inquiry relative to an article in the N. Y. *Tribune* alluding to the arrangements by which Mr. ALVORD'S election as Speaker was secured. After the defeat of a proposition to expel the *Tribune* reporter without an investigation, the resolution was passed and the Committee appointed.

Our Paris correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning, gives a detailed history of the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. This conspiracy is one of the most remarkable on record. The assassins were determined men, who had been hatching their plots in another land for months and months. They had given themselves up, body and soul, to the work, and were resolved, at all hazards, to see it executed. No possible measure of precaution was neglected. The implements of destruction were tested, and their terrible power was ascertained to a nicety. Fate seemed to favor their schemes until the very last moment, and the escape of the intended victim was truly miraculous. The *dénouement* of the crime is more like a romance than an actual event in current history. If PIERRI and his confederates had formed a conspiracy to strengthen the throne of NAPOLEON instead of to destroy him, they could have imagined nothing better calculated to attain this end than their late dastardly attempt. Not only France, but the whole civilized world will now be prepared to sympathize with him, and congratulate him on his escape. His marvelous self-possession throughout such a startling scene will strengthen his hold on the excitable minds of the French people. Our correspondent gives a number of hitherto unpublished incidents connected with this tragedy;—the narrative will be found very complete and deeply interesting.

It is understood in Washington that General CALHOUN is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He asserts that he voted in the Lecompton Convention for the submission of the entire Constitution to the people, but being defeated, he acquiesced in the proposition to submit only the Slavery clause. His manifesto will be read with a great deal of interest.

A Democratic Anti-Lecompton Mass Meeting was held in Philadelphia, last night, at which J. W. FORNEY, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Ex-Secretary STANTON and other gentlemen. The resolutions adopted are strongly Anti-Lecompton.

The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, vetoing the resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for the use of Engine Co. 4. The Police Commissioners sent in a bill of $11,350 expenses of counsel for defending the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act. The bill, which does not include the attorney's charges, was referred to the Committe on Finance.

The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday and continued the investigation of Mr. CONOVER'S reports of frauds in the Street Department. The Fifty-second-street case was called up, and testimony received showing that FARLEY, who was the lowest bidder, did the work, declined the contract and asked MCGRANE to sign it at his (a higher) bid and then assign it to FARLEY'S father-in-law. This MCGRANE did, and FARLEY drew the money at MCGRANE'S estimate instead of his own, with some important additions.

Dr. HAWKS delivered a lecture, last night, in the new building of the Historical Society, on the Life and Example of WASHINGTON. The specific title of the lecture was: "Old America to Young America." The room was uncomfortably crowded, and in view of the numbers who were unable to obtain admission, on motion of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the Reverend lecturer was requested to redeliver his discourse shortly in a larger building, of which the public will be duly notified.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered the third lecture of his course on "Pauperism and Crime," last evening, at Clinton Hall.

LOLA MONTEZ last evening delivered her lecture on "The Wits and Women of Paris," before a very large audience in Hope Chapel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, ANNE MCGOWAN pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence reserved. ELIZA MCDERMOTT was convicted of the same offence. Sentence reserved. GEORGE BROWN was convicted of grand larceny. Sentence reserved. PETER DEVLIN and JAMES H. DORSET pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to four years and eight months each in the State Prison.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, the boy convicted of the murder of the Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was yesterday sentenced by Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be hanged on the 2d of April. The Jury's recommendation to mercy will be forwarded to the Executive.

A man named J. W. WATSON was arrested yesterday by Sergeant IMRON, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of embezzling over $1,500 worth of property from the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway, in which he was employed for several months previous to December last, when he was discharged. The residence of the accused in Brooklyn was searched, but none of the stolen property was found there. Nearly all of it, however, has been since recovered from different pawn offices. The accused, who is an Englishman, aged 45 years, professes innocence.

A few days since, two men were arrested at the New-York Hotel, on suspicion of being thieves. They gave their names as GEORGE WILSON and AMOS WALTER They were detained, and recently their residence, No. 182 East Broadway, was searched by the police, who there found over $2,000 worth of watches, jewelry, and other articles, a portion of which has been identified as stolen from the New-York and Metropolitan Hotels. An officer from Baltimore arrived in this City yesterday with a requisition for WILSON, whose real name is said to be GEORGE KUHN. He is charged with stealing over $7,000 worth of property from Barnum's Hotel in that city. Both prisoners are still detained here.

HENRY MEYER, a clerk in the grocery store of FREDERICK SWARTZ, No. 24 Mulberry-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with shooting a young man named JOHN GREER, residing at No. 66 Cherry-street. The complainant alleges that MEYER attempted to eject him from the store without any just reason, and because he could not put him out finally drew a revolver and shot at him three times, the third shot taking effect in his left arm and wounding him severely. The accused was held to bail by Justice CONNOLLY in the sum of $1,000.

JOHN ARNOUX, a colored man, who, for several years past, has been employed in obtaining from the printers the slips of drawings for the different policy shops in the City, has lodged with the Mayor the names of the printers. They were brought, yesterday, before the Mayor, and gave bail to appear for examination before the Recorder. The accused allege that they have not violated any statute. The examination was set down for Friday afternoon.

The parties arrested on Saturday night at the gambling house corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, were brought before the Mayor yesterday. Those who were caught gaming promised to avoid gambling houses in future, and were discharged: the proprietors gave bonds pledging themselves to pursue a more honest calling, and their sentence was suspended.

Sergeant CROFT, of the Mayor's Office, left for Richmond yesterday to bring back the man THOMAS who stands charged with kidnapping a colored boy named ANDERSON, in this City, and selling him into Slavery at the South.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for flour, which, however, did not vary much in value. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention, and Cotton was also in better request at firmer prices. Provisions were moderately inquired for, and holders claimed higher rates. Groceries were in fair demand at buoyant prices. In other branches of trade no remarkable alterations transpired.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Defeat of the Admistration.

The House of Representatives has referred the President's Special Message on the Lecompton Constitution to a select Committee of *fifteen* members. This Committee is to be appointed by the Speaker, and is charged with the specific duty of inquiring into and reporting all the facts connected with the formation of this Constitution,—and with the voting upon it, both on the 21st of December, and the 4th of January,—the number of votes cast on each day, at each place of voting, the number of such votes that were fraudulent, if any, &c., &c.; and it has the power to send for persons and papers. The Senate referred the same Message to its own standing Committee on Territories, and *refused*, by a majority of six, to authorize that Committee to take testimony in regard to the matters of fact upon which it is expected to report.

There will be little difference of opinion as to which of the two houses has best consulted its own dignity, and paid most deference to public sentiment and to the principles of justice, in this matter. The Senate has distinctly and deliberately refused to authorize an inquiry into facts of the utmost importance, touching the accession of a new State to the Union. It yields a blind, reckless and unprincipled obedience to the dictation of the Executive,—not daring even to inquire into the truth of the facts upon which that dictation claims to rest. The House of Representatives has evinced greater independence and shown itself more worthy of its position as the agent and representative of the people. It was due to justice, to public sentiment and to every principle of Republican freedom, that Kansas should not be brought into the Union without at least understanding, from authentic sources, that her people, actually as well as constructively, desired admission under the Constitution which is presented in their name. It would have been an outrage upon Democracy, and a precedent of the most dangerous character, to take so important a step as this without some more reliable basis of action than the technical sophistries of the President's Message.

The Washington *Union*, as will be seen by an article which we copy elsewhere, denounces, with the most envenomed bitterness, the foreseen action of the House in ordering this Committee. It stigmatizes as traitors and renegades those Democrats who have ventured upon such a step, in spite of the Presidential displeasure. It is not easy to see what plausible reasons the official organ can devise for so virulent an opposition to this measure of inquiry. Its object is solely and exclusively to ascertain, as a matter of *fact*, whether the people of Kansas are or are not, in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. If they are, the Committee will so report, and Congress will unquestionably admit the State. If they are not in favor of that Constitution,—would the *Union* be in favor of its adoption by Congress? Does the President insist upon bringing Kansas into the Union, even if her people are opposed thereto? If not, why object to an inquiry which shall determine the fact? The *Union's* heated resentment of an investigation, betrays the fear that it will disclose facts fatal to the President's assumptions.

The whole country owes a debt of gratitude to those Democrats who have spurned the dictation of party power, when it came in conflict with their convictions of justice and of right. They have merited and will receive universal approbation for the patriotism and independence which have marked their action. And if the Democratic party can be saved from the ruin which President BUCHANAN'S most extraordinay policy threatens to bring upon it, it will be through their timely and efficient interposition in this critical emergency.

The Kansas contest in Congress is not ended, but its crisis has passed. The Committee will present to Congress an array of facts which will deprive all who keep up any pretence of reason and principle, of every pretext in sustaining the Lecompton fraud. The President's position is humiliating. He came into power with a large majority in both Houses of Congress pledged to his support. Before its first session is half over, it has voted against him upon a cardinal point of his policy, against the most strenuous exercise of his influence, the most lavish use of his patronage and the boldest menaces of power. He has displayed an "alacrity in sinking" which is without a parallel in the history of the country. PIERCE'S position, at the same period of his admistration, was far stronger and infinitely more respectable.

The Political Future.

We have already commented on the debate between Senators SEWARD and HALE, as affording an indication of divergence among politicians who have recently acted together, in reference to questions which will demand attention in the immediate future. Mr. SEWARD, in that debate, said that he regarded the battle as "already over,"—that an absolute preponderance in the Federal Government was already secured to the Free States, and that neither the Administration nor anybody else could prevent this preponderance from being steadily increased hereafter. This opinion, coming from one holding so prominent a position as Mr. SEWARD, is not likely to pass unchallenged. If it should be generally adopted by the Republican Party, it would naturally lead to other issues than those growing out of Slavery, and would tend to give that party more or less of a national character.

It is evident that the Republican Party will be divided upon the soundness of Senator SEWARD'S position. Mr. HALE has already declared his dissent from it in the Senate. The Albany *Evening Journal*, which owes its power as a leading party organ to the fact that its Editor always disregards personal claims whenever they come in conflict with the advantage and success of the party, pronounces Mr. SEWARD'S speech able and statesmanlike. On the other hand, the *Tribune*,—which represents the ultra Anti Slavery wing of the Republican Party,—thus speaks of the same speech:

"What precise 'battle' is here referred to we cannot say; but if it be the battle between Slavery and Freedom, we do not share the sanguine anticipations of our Senator. On the contrary, we consider this battle so far from being 'over,' that *it is barely begun*. The fact that such a measure as the Lecompton Constitution is now before Congress, with a strong probability that it will go through, is strikingly at war with the Senator's exultation.

But 'we are fighting for *a majority of Free States*,' says Governor SEWARD. That, certainly, is not the limit of *our* aspiration. We desire not merely a majority of nominally Free States, but *that every State shall be thoroughly Free and devoted to the cause of universal Freedom*. A majority of such Free States as California, or even New-Jersey or Indiana, would be a very poor reward for the martyrdom of all the noble spirits, from LOVEJOY, at Alton, to PHILLIPS, at Leavenworth, who have freely rendered up their lives in testimony to the wrong and curse of Slavery. 'Free States' have mobbed, howled down, rotten-egged and bludgeoned men and women for peacefully exposing and reproving our nation's guilt and shame in the matter of slaveholding. The Free State of New York, less than twenty years ago, *approved Mr. Seward's letter opposing the repeal of the 'nine months' law,' under which slaves were then brought into and held in this State*; and the Free State of New-Hampshire, at a period nearly as recent, applauded Mr. HALE'S participation in the breaking-up of an Abolition meeting by intimidation and violence. These two statesmen are living witnesses of the great progress since made by our people in the appreciation and love of liberty for all; but we cannot realize that the end is so nigh as Gov. SEWARD seems to consider it. When the seats of Messrs. MASON and HUNTER shall be filled by men holding the views and animated by the spirit of ELI THAYER and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD—when three or four Free States, carved out of Texas, shall be represented in Congress by Sewards and Hales (as they now are, not as they were twenty years ago)—when regenerated Mexico and Central America shall be suing for admission into our Union on the free basis of the immortal Ordinance of '87—and when it shall be as fashionable and profitable for unprincipled, ambitious politicians to be outspoken, consistent champions of Equal Human Rights as it now is for this class to be 'Conservative' and 'National'—*then may we share in the jubilant expectations of Gov. Seward. At present, we cannot.*"

This carefully-worded article not only evinces a studied distrust of Mr. SEWARD, but indicates the intention of the *Tribune* to do all in its power to carry the Republican Party to the platform of the out-and-out Abolitionists. It aims not only at the predominance of the Free States, and of Free principles in the Federal Government, but it seeks, also, to "make *every* State thoroughly free and devoted to the cause of universal Freedom."

We hazard little in saying that the Republican Party, as such, will not follow this lead or assent to this definition of its principles and purposes. The Republican Party has never been committed to Abolitionism. It has steadily and uniformly disclaimed the intention, and disavowed the right, of interfering with Slavery in any State by whose laws it is authorized and sustained. It stood upon this ground in 1856,—and derived from this position all its strength and popularity as a national and constitutional party. It has always repelled the imputation, cast upon it by its enemies, of waging war upon Slavery, in any other than its federal relations,—and was in turn justly and uniformly repudiated by the Abolitionists as not standing upon their ground, or aiming at objects at all within the sphere of their ultimate intentions. WENDELL PHILLIPS, at a recent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, declared that he "*despised* the Republican Party," because it was not, and never could be, an Abolition party;—and in this he only expressed the general sentiment of Anti-Slavery men.

We do not doubt that a very large portion of those who acted with the Republicans in 1856 are Abolitionists in principle, and joined the Republican Party only because they saw no good practical results likely to follow adherence to their own. These men will do all in their power to carry the Republicans to the *Tribune's* ground. If they succeed they will deprive it of its hold upon the public confidence of the North, and will prepare the way for the *national* Democratic Party which is very likely to be organized upon the Douglas platform, and in opposition to the sectional faction into which the Administration party is rapidly sinking. This would divide the North substantially between the Abolitionists and the National Democrats—who would be joined by the more conservative portion of the Republicans and by the great body of the late American Party. Of course the prospect of such a reorganization of parties depends greatly upon contingencies; but if the Administration persists in its present course, it will very certainly destroy the Democratic Party of the North and render a reconstruction of it, under the lead of Senator DOUGLAS and upon more liberal grounds, inevitable

We do not believe that any party, aiming avowedly at the abolition of Slavery "in every State," can obtain the support of any large portion of the people in any section of the country. Slavery is universally felt to be a local institution,—the creature of local law,—and it will be left to the control of the States in which it exists. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, that it is recognized and maintained by the Constitution, has done something doubtless to bring it within political reach of the Abolitionists. But that decision will have little effect upon the public mind and consequently little influence upon the organization of political parties. The mass of the people know very well that they cannot interfere with Slavery in the Southern States without a flagrant breach of the Constitution and a certain dissolution of the Union; and they are not willing to hazard such results for the accomplishment of any political purpose whatever.

France and the Emperor.

The full details which have now reached us of the recent attempt upon the life of NAPOLEON III., come accompanied with many premonitions of the effects which that attempt is likely to produce upon the domestic administration, and the foreign policy of the French Empire. It is impossible for any intelligent American to look with indifference upon the progress of any extreme theories towards absolute supremacy in the councils of Europe, for we have in this country a daily experience of the mischief and the dangers inherent in the unqualified application of political doctrines and social ideas to the practical affairs and the actual relations of mankind. At this very moment the President of the United States, backed by an angry and resolute sectional party, is risking the peace, and, it may be, the very existence of the nation, to achieve the barren triumph of a political theory in the face of admitted facts, the gravest and the most menacing possible.

The speech which the Emperor NAPOLEON delivered at the opening of the French Chambers; the measures already taken in regard to a portion of the Press of Paris; the avowed determination of the French Government to increase the strength of "repressive law," and the reported appeals which the Government has addressed to the Governments of Belgium and England on the subject of political refugees, and their rights in neutral or allied countries, must therefore awaken the most serious apprehensions of new impending difficulties in the politics of Europe, and of fresh catastrophes threatening the balance of power and the relations of commerce throughout the world. The infamous attempt of the misguided ORSINI and his confederates upon the life of NAPOLEON has justly provoked the indignation of all civilized men, of whatever shade of opinion. We shall not say that it was worse than a crime, in being a blunder—for it was both a blunder and a crime of the first magnitude. It was a crime against the human family, for it involved the massacre of many innocent persons, not as a contingency, but as a necessary incident of its perpetration, whatever might be its issue upon the one life for which the conspirators thirsted. It was conceived in the spirit of ROBESPIERRE, and executed with the temper of MARAT. It was a blunder in the service of the republican cause, for its atrocious fame has passed over throughout Europe as a blight and a brand upon the Republican Party, and it has enlisted the sympathies of thousands of the generous and the brave in the support of a dynasty which had rested heretofore almost exclusively upon the interests of the self-seeking and the timid.

No Imperial Government, it will be said, and truly said, can be more dastardly or more cruel than the rule of men who could plot and execute the infernal plan of the Rue Lepelletier. We may well be allowed to doubt whether any cheers so spontaneous and so warm have ever greeted the ruler of the French as those which welcomed himself and his lovely Empress to the *salle* of the Grand Opera, and followed them along the brilliant lines of the Boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, to their palace of the Tuileries, on the night of the 14th of January. Never were the opportunities of his great position so splendid as at the hour of this great peril and this marvelous escape. With an army about his throne whose military loyalty we may believe to be typified in the person of that one lancer of the Guard who stood to his arms with death at his heart, a worthy modern rival of the Roman sentinel found standing still, a skeleton in armor, at the gates of disinterred Pompeii, after a watch of 1,800 years; with a people beneath him awakened afresh to the value of order and of peace by the thrilling moment in which peace and order both were threatened once again; and with all Europe convinced anew of the fearful perils that lurk beyond the shadow of his imperial sceptre, the Emperor was never so truly strong as then, so absolutely master of France and of his own policy. He had but to contrast the desperate fanaticism of the democratic propagadna with the calm spectacle of a just and fearless authority, to paralyze the nerves of republican vitality throughout the half of Europe. He has chosen rather to balance the extreme policy of his antagonists with a policy as extreme. He might have made the foreign assassins who assailed his life thrice odious in the eyes of France by isolating them in their frenzy and their sin. He has chosen rather to avail himself of their madness as an excuse for crushing what still remained of free thought and of free speech among his own subjects, and has identified the defeat of an Italian conspiracy with a fresh humiliation of the intellect of France. Seen from the distance of three thousand miles, this action of the Emperor presages more of trouble than of peace; augurs more of passion than of power. When NAPOLEON III. appeals to the history of "France and England to prove that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long *as there exists in the country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government*," he forgets that the most obstinately skeptical faction that ever took root on English soil never succeeded in overthrowing the English Government till the uncompromising STRAFFORD set himself to work to carry out "thoroughly" the scheme of a consolidated power, and that at this hour the "obstinate faction" of Chartism is disarmed of all its force by the enlightened indifference of the public mind. He forgets too, it would seem, that in France itself, the Imperial Government of his uncle and exemplar fell at last, not because it was assailed from without, but because France was weary of a rule without reason and of an authority beyond appeal.

It appears to us that there is a sound warning for France, as well as a sound plea for Italy, in the following language used by the leading journal of Sardinia in alluding to the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier: "The authors of this atrocity appear to be Italians, and this unhappy circumstance must once more draw the eyes of Europe upon the Peninsula, for the country from which the disciples of the dagger so continually emerge must have something rotten at its heart—something so terribly rotten that Europe may well interfere to pluck it forth by the roots. And its roots are set in the demoralizing influence of despotic and immoral authority—of authority sustained, directly or indirectly, in a senseless and fatal policy, by the power of foreign bayonets." We need do no more than allude to the terms in which the Count DE MORNY, speaking for the Legislative Council, suffered himself to allude to the protection afforded by England to the refugees of the Continent. For the folly of his creature the Emperor can hardly be held responsible, and no American can permit himself to believe that anything like a concerted attempt is likely to be made by the Governments of the Continent upon the sacred hospitality of that island, which is the last strong bulwark of the freedom that we prize beyond the seas. A serious call upon England to unite with France, Austria and Russia, for the purpose of "driving Democracy from Europe," would awaken echoes and provoke replies which a Count DE MORNY can hardly be expected to anticipate, but of which a man like NAPOLEON III must fully understand the bearing and the extent.

It is one thing to rejoice in the downfall of a murderous conclave of plotters and fanatics. It is quite another thing to exalt a company of sycophants and prætorians. And, if anything could dampen our satisfaction in the discomfiture of the LEDRU ROLLINS and the MAZZINIS, with their victims and tools, the ORSINIS and the PIERRIS, it would be the sacrifice of so great a victory to the plans of a DE MORNY, and the theories of a GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

Our Social Manners.

The episode which occurred on Saturday morning, in the House of Representatives at Washington, has a social, as well as political aspect, which a sensitive people like ourselves would do well to consider. We allude to the probable effect of these "little difficulties" upon the world's opinion of ourselves and of our civilization. Of course, we think it right, before we say a word on the subject, to protest that we need not care a sixpence about the world's opinion. Lords of the Alleghanies and the Cordilleras, of the Mississippi and the Hudson, of the broadest lakes and the most interminable prairies of the earth, we naturally ought to despise and contemn the effete criticism of all the human race besides. Our innumerable banks and our indefinite railways make us independent of foreign nations, as of foreign cash. Unfortunately, however, all things are not as they should be, even in our model country, and we practically do care a great deal more than we are always ready to admit, what Englishmen and Frenchmen say of our manners and customs. We are always on the look-out for any little scrap of comment upon us that a foreigner happens to let drop. If it is favorable, we purr beneath it, like a well-stroked cat—if unfavorable, our fury is a frightful thing to see. The faintest insinuation that our men are not all "high toned" and chivalrous, and our women not all graceful and handsome, throws us into convulsions. If a roving English tourist hints that somebody he met at Washington eats peas with his knife, the peaceful relations of the two countries are immediately endangered. If a London penny-a-liner throws out an insinuation that the stewed prunes on board a Collins steamer are not so good as on the Cunard line, the whole nation rises in frenzy. In short, there is not a fool or knave, from Maine to California, who is not sure of having his absurdities or rascalities defended to the death by the whole of this Republic, if he can only get a foreigner to print unkind remarks about them.

Such being the state of affairs, the manners and customs of our leading men, upon whom the eyes of the world are most apt to fall, really assume a portentous importance. What is to be done, if our Solons won't conduct themselves with propriety? If they will treat themselves in the Legislative halls to "a rough-and-tumble and drag-out fight," *Punch* will make fun of us, the London *Times* will jeer at us, and many of the rotten and worn-out Aristocracies of the Old World, whom we despise in our hearts, will say that there are no gentlemen among us. Here for half a century we have been bragging to all Europe of the exquisite polish and chivalric refinement of our Southern seaboard planters, of our Carolinian Huguenots and our Virginian cavaliers. We gave up the Yankees; from the sons of the Roundheaded Puritans nobody could look for anything better than *gaucherie* and inquisitive impertinence. But our "proud answer to the despot and the tyrant," to the old fogies of London, and Paris, and Vienna, when they boasted of their society and their manners, was a warning to wait till his fortunate stars should bring him into contact with the chivalry of the Old Dominion or the Palmetto State. We had gradually convinced ourselves and almost all the world as well, that our rice-swamps and our tobacco-fields were stocked with a noble army of plantation Bayards and of "mute, inglorious" Sidneys. It was a dreadful shock to all of us that BROOKS, of the line of BUTLER, gave when he behaved like a pot-house bully in the Senate Chamber, and listening lords and ladies of his native State applauded. People began to think our "chivalry" in some way connected with the celebrated "Mrs. Harris," but we tried to stifle all their doubts by asserting that BROOKS had derogated through overmuch drink, and that it was only very vulgar people who clubbed together to buy him canes. And now comes up Mr. KEITT, another "gentleman" of our "well-known style," and plunges us into a worse scrape than the first. He really has behaved so very much like a man who has been bred "behind" the bar, and so very unlike a man who has been accustomed to behave himself in decent company, that unless we can make it appear beyond a doubt that he always was considered a low fellow even at home, and that they sent him to Congress to get him out of Carolina, we may be obliged to go to war to prove that we are a well-bred people; unless, indeed, we adopt a hint from the "World's Exhibition," and, as soon as Kansas shall have been fairly pacified, pick up a few specimens of the "real high-toned chivalric gentleman," and send them over properly ticketed, guaranteed and indorsed, to be shown at Willis' rooms or the *Conservatoire*, under the supervision of the United States Minister.

ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.—The decision of Comptroller CHURCH, refusing to audit a charge by a Justice of the Supreme Court for making a report and certifying notes in case of a capital conviction, which decision we published yesterday, is undoubtedly correct. It is on the ground that the Constitution permits no payment to Judges beyond their salary of $2,500 per annum. The practice of obtaining extra allowances is liable to great abuse, if not essentially an abuse in itself; and the Comptroller has done a valuable service in thus checking it, for the Judiciary is especially bound to keep its skirts clean.

Yet it is due to justice in this connection to say that the compensation allowed to Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court is inadequate. No man is fit for a seat in those tribunals who cannot command a law practice worth double the salary, and no lawyer can be taken away from his practice for a term of eight years without losing it. Let the salary be increased—not, indeed, to equal the professional receipts of eminent lawyers, for something is to be credited on account of the distinction of judicial station, but to such an extent that temptation to claim doubtful extra allowances shall be done away. Mr. CHURCH deserves credit for the stand he has taken, and the more especially since the case was one in which his sympathies must have been adverse to the exercise of his legal judgment and official duty.

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS—EXPLANATIONS.—It will be seen that Mr. KEITT apologized yesterday, for his gross breach of order in the House of Representatives on Saturday morning. He takes fully and unreservedly upon himself all the blame of that disgraceful occurrence, confessing himself the aggressor, and acknowledging the full weight of responsibility attaching to the fracas. We feel bound to commend his candor, and trust that the lesson he has received may be of use to him hereafter.

Mr. K. says at the close of his explanation that he cannot tell whether he was struck or not. This oblivion on his part is good evidence that Mr. GROW performed his part in the encounter effectually and well.

Financial—Explanatory Note from Mr. George Peabody.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a TIMES, dated late in December, you state as follows:

"We are informed on authority whose accuracy we have every reason to credit, that the amount of bills which the house of PEABODY & Co. was under acceptance for when assistance was obtained from the Bank of England, exceeded the almost inconceivable sum of six millions sterling."

With few exceptions I have observed, with much pleasure, that the course my house pursued under the pecuniary pressure brought upon them by the panic in the United States, and the inability of American friends to fulfill engagements, has been much commended by the American Press, and more sympathy than blame has been awarded to myself and partners for promptly adopting a course which not only protected our own credit, but saved many of our correspondents in the United States from consequences that would have been considered a calamity throughout the whole country.

The respectability of your journal and the high credit you give to your informer in the article quoted, is calculated to do great injury to my house and to American credit generally, for if the acceptances of my firm had amounted to six millions sterling, as you state, it would have been but just to place it in the same rank with the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and Great Western of Scotland, and myself and partners pronounced as unworthy of confidence for the future. The facts are as follows:

About the 20th November, when the money panic in the United States and Europe was raging, and anticipated commercial difficulties were still more appalling, my house considered it wise and prudent to adopt a course which would effectually protect its own credit and save many correspondents, who were unable to meet engagements by remittance, from inconvenience and loss. The acceptances of my house at that time were £2,300,000, (not £6,000,000,) and our application to the bank was for a loan, on good securities, for £800,000, should so much be required. The application was acceded to, and within a few weeks after we took £300,000, depositing securities of our own for the same. Up to this time we have taken no more than the £300,000, although the securities deposited amount to a much larger sum, and since that time my house has paid more than £1,500,000 of the £2,300,000 acceptances out, as stated, at the time of its application to the banks. We will further remark that the strength of our principal correspondents is such that our losses on the acceptances above stated, given on their account, will, comparatively, be but trifling.

In justice to my house, and to American credit generally, I think the facts stated should be known to the American public, and they are at your service for that purpose.

Very respectfully and truly, &c,
GEORGE PEABODY.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The *Journal of Commerce*, of yesterday, says:

"At 4 o'clock this morning a full-grown and vigorous mosquito made his appearance in the editorial room of this paper."

It is not added whether or not the vigorous addition to their editorial room was immediately set to work, but if there should be any stinging remarks in the columns of our grave cotemporary we shall know how to account for them.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, the newly-appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivers his inaugural address this evening at Mozart Hall. Persons interested in the studies of his department, will embrace the opportunity to hear him; and those not specially versed in them may rest assured that no one is more capable of discussing them in a style adapted to a popular audience, than he.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—The Police are on the track of a rascal who on Saturday forged two notes, one a check for $4,000 on the Mercantile Bank purporting to be drawn by the New-York Belting and Packing Company, and the other a check for $5,000 on the Continental Bank. The check on the Mercantile Bank was executed exceedingly well, and the forger, having had it certified at the Bank, sold it in Wall-street for sovereigns, but before the money was paid inquiries were made at the Bank and of the supposed drawers, and the forgery was discovered. Meantime the forger eluded the brokers, but instead of leaving the City he took the second check to the Continental Bank and drew the money on it in $50 and $100 bills. Yesterday he was in Wall-street again changing the bills for other currency. Morrison & Co. exchanged $1,000 for him and Thompson $1,900.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co. Offices—No. 48 Wall-st. and 821 Broadway.

Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia.

Speeches of Hon. J. W. Forney, Ex-Secretary Stanton, and others—Strong Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 8.

A large anti-Lecompton meeting was held here this evening. Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER called the meeting to order, and nominated J. W. FORNEY, Esq., for Chairman.

The following among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we declare it to be our unshaken determination to resist every attempt to force upon the people of a Territory any Constitution which has not had their express approval, conscious as we are that resistance to aggression is the only means by which usurpation can be redressed. The people of thirty-two States and two Territories of this Union (Oregon and Minnesota) have had their paramount law submitted to them, in all its parts, for approval or rejection, so that custom, even in the absence of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati platform, points with unerring finger to the injustice of ratifying the Lecompton Constitution. If custom cannot secure acquiescence, or antiquity a small degree of respect, *power* will surely fail to secure obedience to error.

Resolved, That we express the earnest hope that Congress and the President will unite in sending back the vitiated Constitution to the *bona fide citizens* of Kansas for their rejection or ratification.

Resolved, That our immediate representatives in Congress, Messrs. FLORENCE, LANDY, PHILLIPS and JONES, be requested to oppose the Lecompton fraud, as such is the desire of three-fourths of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, whose opinion on that exciting subject it is their duty to consult; and by so doing, aid in sustaining the rights of the people as expressed in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and inculcated by the Cincinnati Platform.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the sentiments of Governor WISE, Senator DOUGLAS, Governor WALKER, Secretary STANTON, Hon. Mr. HARRIS, and their worthy coadjutors in Congress, in reference to popular sovereignty, and pledge them our earnest support in their patriotic efforts to maintain our institutions in their republican simplicity, as developed in the doctrine of State rights.

Mr. FORNEY, on taking the Chair, said that when he first came to the city Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends could be counted by hundreds. He (FORNEY) had hauled up the flag of popular sovereignty in the *Press* with the knowledge and consent of Mr. BUCHANAN. He then spoke of the minions of power reading out the men who really composed the Democratic Party. He said: "We raise our voices, not to petition or to implore, but to protest against pressing a Consitution upon a people rejected three times. We are to say to our representatives that if they choose to make this test upon the people, when the election comes off the people may choose to make a test upon them." In his speech Mr. FORNEY severally referred to Messrs. DOUGLAS, WALKER, STANTON and WISE, calling forth immense enthusiasm.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but, as there was not a quorum present, adjourned till 12½ o'clock.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SMITH, relative to a Foundling Hospital.

By Mr. STOW, for a law to prevent minors receiving credit.

By Mr. SPINOLA, six petitions for a law limiting the term of certain officers of the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to amend the Constitution, and prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages.

No bills of general interest were introduced.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on local bills.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

A large number of petitions were presented for an act protecting the Hudson and East River steamers in their present location.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. ASHMEAD, to restrain the Banks in New-York and Brooklyn from acting as Savings Banks; amended so as to strike out the clause authorizing the Banks to receive and pay interest on deposits of $500 and upwards.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WALFORD, to extend the time for filing notes of issue.

By Mr. CRANE, to incorporate the Hebrew Young Young Men's Association in New-York.

By Mr. BENNETT, to make the wages of laboring men payable in specie or secured State notes.

By Mr. AUBRY, to reduce the fares and regulate the freight on the State Line Railroad.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY, to suppress gambling in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. DURYEA, to regulate the Brooklyn Ferries. Also, to lay out as a park a portion of Brooklyn Heights; also, relative to King's County prisons.

By Mr. WOODWORTH, to secure more equal assessment of real estate.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to incorporate the Continental Railroad Company.

Mr. LAW moved to make the repeal of the Canal Auditor bill the special order for Feb. 23. Laid over.

The bill amending the act incorporating the companies formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ADAMS, compelling Receivers of suspended Insurance Corporations to pay over the funds.

By Mr. MOORE, for fixing auction fees at ten per cent. on sales under $2,000.

By Mr. J. H. JONES, to abolish military fines.

By Mr. CHILDS, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MOORE, for creating a Committee of Investigation to inquire if any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. Laid over.

By Mr. WAGER, calling upon the Connecticut Boundary Commission for an immediate report.

By Mr. PARSONS, requiring the Railroad Committee to report a bill regulating and equalizing the rate of railroad freight according to the distance transported.

Mr. LANNING moved that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law. Laid over.

The Bank Superintendent submitted a report respecting Judge NAGLE'S decision respecting the withdrawal of Bank securities.

Mr. BLEECKER read an article from an Albany paper, charging Mr. RICHARDSON, the late Clerk, with having "grossly and impudently" abused the privilege of the floor granted him; and Mr. B. moved a Committee of Inquiry. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. BLEECKER then took up the Senate resolution relative to the deposit of Gen. WORTH'S Swords in the State Library, and it was adopted.

Mr. LANNING alluded to an article in the *Tribune*, referring to the arrangements by which Mr. ALVORD'S election was secured; and moved a Committee of Inquiry,—the Committee to be composed all of Republicans.

Mr. LAW said this Committee was moved at his request, and he hoped there would be a searching inquiry.

Mr. HUTCHINSON opposed the proposed constitution of the Committee. It was an insult to the Republican members.

Mr. DELANEY hoped the Committee would be raised. Reporters should not have unnecessary liberties.

Mr. LANING said this matter involved the character of the whole House, and the proposed Committee should be raised. It was high time that this unprincipled mode of libeling members should be brought to a stand. The friends of the *Tribune* and of the party which it supports, should sustain the motion.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the reporter of the *Tribune* be expelled from the floor.

[Mr. LANING—This would be too prompt a proceedure.

Mr. WOLFORD remarked that he was assured that the regular reporter of the *Tribune* never wrote this letter. The charges of this letter were but copies of similar charges every session embodied in letters sent out from the Capitol.

Mr. ARMSTRONG refused to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. MOORE said the *Tribune* was the organ of the Black Republican Party, and he would hold the Black Republican Party responsible for what it said.

Mr. CHAUNCEY advocated the expulsion of the *Tribune* reporter.

Mr. CHANLER favored the original resolution. He could not see why the Press should be permitted to assail the public servants with impunity. This assault was unworthy of any man. He could not believe the *Tribune* reporter wrote the letter complained of.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH thought a resolution of expulsion should follow, not precede, a trial. The original resolution was equally objectionable. It was not fair to make up any such Committee from one party. For himself, he would not be willing to act at the head of any such Committee.

Mr. LAW opposed the resolution of expulsion. He did not believe the *Tribune* reporter wrote the offensive matter; but the person who did so should be punished.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed the resolution of expulsion. It would be hanging a man first and trying him afterwards.

Mr. BARNES: There used to be an old Spanish law, which allowed a man to be hung first and tried afterwards. The authority for citing this law is found in Don Quixotte. He therefore opposed the expulsion resolution; and he opposed the original resolution, because it was improper and invidious. The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. LAW) some time ago, said he was so "thick-skinned" that he wouldn't mind what the papers said about him. And yet he is the first to evince sensitiveness at this article. Very vile assaults had been made upon Republicans by a paper in this city; but no Republican thought it worth while to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. CRAIN moved to amend the amendment—so as to declare that the *Tribune* should have no reporter on this floor hereafter.

Mr. WASHER wanted a Committee to report facts, but he was opposed to a resolution of expulsion before investigation.

Mr. CRAIN opposed a Select Committee. It would be folly to give so much importance to anonymous charges. But he was for action, nevertheless—the permanent expulsion of the *Tribune* reporter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG did not believe the offensive article was written by the regular reporter of the *Tribune*, but by some other person who has the privilege of the floor.

Mr. CHURCH hoped the House would not interfere with the largest liberty of the Press, nor render itself so ridiculous as to expel a reporter, before trial. The resolution for a Committee should be voted down, if it stands as drawn. If a Committee is to be raised, let it be selected by the Speaker.

Mr. MCNEIL was in favor of the original resolution, and opposed to the amendments. As the Republicans are not implicated, they should make the investigation.

Mr. LANING had the highest respect for the Republican members of the House, and so had moved that this matter be submitted to them. He could not sit still while these charges were before the public. It should be investigated.

Mr. LANING consented to amend the resolution so that the Committee should be appointed as usual. So amended.

Messrs. ARMSTRONG and CRAIN withdrew their amendments, and the original resolution, as amended, was passed.

The following is the Committee named by the Speaker: Messrs. Laning, Adams, Church, Duryea, Lewis. Adjourned.

Kansas Excitement in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 8.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. RANDALL, Republican, to instruct the Kansas Committee not to report on the 15th March.

Mr. MCCLURE raised the point of order, that Committees having special questions referred to them, the House cannot instruct them relative thereto.

This was discussed for three hours, when it was decided that the point was not well taken by a vote of 29 to 50.

A motion was then made to adjourn, when new points of order were raised. Amid the excitement and confusion the motion to adjourn was declared carried by the Speaker, the members loudly demanding the Yeas and Nays.

Conviction of Dennis Sullivan at Oswego for Murder.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 8.

The trial of DENNIS SULLIVAN for the murder of JOSHUA HIBBARD near this city in August last, terminated on Saturday night, the Jury having brought in a verdict of guilty.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that difficulties have again broken out at Fort Scott, Kansas, and that a requisition has been made on the Governor for troops.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 8—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Indian*, now due at this port from Liverpool with four days' later dates.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 8.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of CROMWELL'S line, from Newport, arrived here at three o'clock this morning.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 8.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

A Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next. We understand that Hon. F. P. STANTON will address the meeting:

The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT.
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. COOLEY,
GEO. B. BUTLER, and others.

Note from Hon. Horace F. Clark.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 5th inst., representing me as having said, in substance as follows:

"That of the votes I represented, not over 5,000 are in favor of Lecompton; *but that I should nevertheless vote for it, all the way through.*"

As I have never made any such remark, and as some persons regard a newspaper paragraph as presumptively true, I beg to make a most explicit contradiction, and to request for it the same publicity as was given to the statement in question.

I am yours, very respectfully,
H. F. CLARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.—The dramatic version of "White Lies" appears to satisfy the public, and is announced for repetition to-night. The new burlesque of "The Lady of the Lions," at this theatre, is one of the happiest hits of the kind that has lately been put upon our stage. There is not so much rollicking wit and solemn waggery as BROUGHAM has given us in his "Pocahontas," and "Columbus," for there is not the same opportunity for such contrasts of fun with serious subjects. The "Lady of Lyons" just verges on the ludicrous, and the "Lady of the Lions" has to go but just one step further to be ludicrous in the superlative degree. The piece was originally written for Mitchell's old Olympic, by OLIVER DOBIVAGE, a very excellent eccentric comedian, now at the West; but it has been readapted to the present time, and is full of telling local hits. BURNETT was most admirably made up or the mock general, and PETERS as *Beauceant*, JEFFERSON as *Clod Meddlenot*, and Miss WELLS as his mother, an Irish wash-woman, have the burden of the piece on their shoulders, and acquitted themselves in a most delightfully-absurd manner. Miss MANNERS, too, as *Polly Ann*, burlesqued the extravagant exceedingly well. It was repeated for the third time at JORDAN'S benefit on Saturday night, and convulsed the house with laughter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This is the last week of DAN RICE'S Great Show. An exhibition more curiously interesting has never been seen in New-York. In everything Mr. RICE aims to go beyond the traditions of the circus, and really succeeds in producing something new. To-night "A Dream of Chivalry" is promised, and we may fairly expect something unique and good of its kind. The programme contains a variety of other attractions.

THE POOR.—The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, an excellent Society, makes appeal to-day for further aid in extending the field of its operation. The demands upon the Society exceed its present resources; some fifteen thousand destitute persons having been reported within the past three weeks, in addition to the numbers previously recorded. The number of destitute persons, who are within reach of this Association, exceeds thirty-five thousand; and they are of the class who are loth to intrude their sufferings upon the public notice until forced to do so by actual want. They are mechanics and others who have had no employment during the Winter, and whose scanty means are exhausted. The case of these destitute people appeals to the sympathies of the charitable. Contributions may be sent to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible-house; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-street, or to BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., No. 50 Wall-street.

BURNT WHILE INTOXICATED.—Mary Harrigan, an Irish woman, fell on Saturday night, while intoxicated, into the fire, at her residence, and was severely burned. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Sea and Ship News.

LOST ON NANTUCKET.—The bark *N. G. Hichborn*, Capt ELLIS, from Matanzas, bound to Portland, Me., with a cargo of molasses, was driven ashore on the south side of Nantucket, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, and was totally lost. The Nantucket *Inquirer* says:

"There was a very heavy sea at the time, and the vessel immediately commenced to break up. A large number of people soon gathered upon the beach, and devised means to land the crew. A line was run from the bark to the shore, upon which was suspended a pair of frames, arranged in such a manner as to be drawn to and fro upon the line. To these frames the men attached themselves, and were all landed in safety. A little boy, about five years old, was securely lashed to the back of one of the sailors, and brought on shore. The sea was breaking completely over the vessel, and the beach was soon strewn with portions of the wreck, cask-staves, &c. No part of the cargo was saved. The masts are still standing, and the sails and rigging will probably be saved. The *N. G. H.* was a fine vessel, four years old. At the time she struck the wind was blowing a gale from the southeast, with thick fog. The Captain supposed himself far to the eastward of the island."

The ship *New-England*, of New-York, bound to Glasgow, was burned at sea on the 9th of January. She was fallen in with by the bark *Caroline*, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Newfoundland bound to Liverpool, which took of the crew. The *Caroline* was spoken on the 16th of January, lat. 51 N., lon. 14 W., by the ship *Sylvie*, Capt. THOMSON, with the crew of the *New-England* on board, and supplied her with medicines. The *C.* arrived at Liverpool on the 20th, with the news of the disaster. The *New-England* belonged to DUNHAM & DIMON, and was mainly insured in Wall-street.

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* was placed in the Victoria Docks, at London, on the 17th ult., drawing 23½ feet of water; she drew 25½ feet on arrival, but she had since been lightened.

On the 31st December, the brig *Tamanda*, of and from Salem, for Africa, was spoken by the *Gov. Langdon*, at Liverpool, in lat. 35° N., long. 57° W., steering for St. Thomas under jurymasts, having been dismasted on the 31st Dec., but needing no assistance.

The New-York ship *De Witt Clinton*, from London for New-York, but back on the 18th ult., with loss of bowsprit, head, cutwater, foretopmast and main and mizzen-topgallant, in a squall, in lon. 23° W.

The schooner *Ella*, Capt. REED, of and from Philadelphia, for Greenwich, put into Scatten Roads, Ireland, the 14th ult, the master having been washed overboard on the 7th. H. D. BUACH, Chief Mate, was in charge.

THE DESCENT UPON THE GAMBLERS.—The Recorder, at the present time, is full of business. He has not only the Court of General Sessions to attend to, but, in his private office he has to look after the gamblers, whom Mayor TIEMANN is determined to put down. From day to day cases of this nature are brought before him. Yesterday the case of BLACKETT, *vs.* EDMOND *et al.* postponed from Thursday last, came before him, and was adjourned till the 11th inst. The following affidavit of the active detective officer, under whose direction the complaint was made, was put in evidence:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Alfred Berney* being duly sworn, says—I am acting sergeant of Police and detailed at the Mayor's office in this City; I made the arrest of the defendants on a warrant issued by Mayor Tiemann against them for gambling and dealing the game of faro on Friday, Jan. 29, 1858; I seized a faro bank, checks and cards and the apparatus generally used for that purpose; the faro box was on the table; they were only then playing cards among themselves; I have resided in this City about four years; I resided in Boston before I came here; I was a saw-maker in Boston; I was attached to the private Police in Boston; I was never regularly attached to the Police; I never received any pay for services as a Policeman in Boston; I acted once with Marshal Tukey in the arrest of counterfeiters, and only once; I never acted with any one else there; I was never charged by any one with an offence either in Boston or elsewhere; I was once charged with an offence and called to see Marshal Tukey; I was never charged with an offence but once in Boston; I decline to answer what the offence was, on the ground that the answer will degrade me in the eyes of the community; I was not in Marshal Tukey's office in any capacity whatever; I never knew that Marshal Tukey absconded from Boston for offences in which I was implicated with him; I have been to Boston since I left there publicly three or four times, but once stayed there three or four weeks; I have been seven months on the Police here; I had a warrant for the arrest of these defendants; when I arrested them I cannot say whether or not they were playing cards; money was on the table and cards also; I do not know of my own knowledge whether the game of faro has been played for a year past; I do not know that the gambling apparatus belonged to any one of these defendants. ALFRED BERNEY.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1858.
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

DR. COREY'S CHURCH.—In the Baptist Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. SYDNEY A. COREY, contradicted the statement of one of the morning papers, that arrangements had been made to lease the Church for two years to disaffected members of Dr. TYNG'S Church, for $4,500 per annum, with a reservation that the Baptist congregation and its pastor should have the use of the Church in the evening. Such a movement is contemplated, occasioned by the financial difficulties of the Church, and negotiations have been entered into with parties who have invited from Boston a brother of Dr. VINTON to preach to them, but Mr. VINTON has not yet been heard from on the subject, and no definite arrangement has yet been made for leasing the Church.

DEATH OF CATO.—CATO ALEXANDER, who for many years kept the celebrated out-of-town hotel on "Cato's Road," died last Friday, at his residence in Church-street, aged 77. Both "Cato's Hotel," and "Cato's Road" have long since disappeared, but the remembrance of the "Hot, spiced rums," and other "warming beverages," for the preparation of which CATO was so famous, still lingers in the memory of many old citizens, who went out sowing their wild oats years ago.

☞ Among the "Rules for the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York," recently issued by Recorder BARNARD and Judge RUSSELL, (p. 4,) is the following:

"The placing upon the calendar of an indictment for trial, within two days after it has been found; the absence or sickness of a material witness; the absence of counsel from the City, or of his sickness, or of his actual engagement at the time of such application, to postpone in another Court are recognized as grounds for applications to postpone trials. Provided, that absence or sickness, or actual engagement of counsel, shall only be received once as a ground for postponement."

Personal.

A correspondent of the Roston *Courier* sets forths the facts of Mr. Monti's translation of Guerrazzi's novel of *Beatrice Cenci*—a work of which two editions are in market, by rival New-York publishers. The writer of the communication in the *Courier* claims for Mr. Monti, from personal knowledge, the credit of a prior translation of the work. His edition is that of Rudd & Carleton. This translation was begun two years ago, but publication was postponed from last Fall in consequence of the financial troubles. Mr. Monti has the credit of introducing Guerrazzi's works to the public in advance of others.

General H. Stevens, Commandant of the Fourth Brigade of Illinois militia, comprising the Counties of Hancock and McDonough, and who took an active part in the Mormon war in that State a few years ago, has tendered himself and force to the President to fight the Mormons in Utah.

Brigham Young, individually, it is said, owns not one inch of land in the city of Florence. As trustee of the Mormon church he holds about six acres on the northern outskirts of the city, called the "Mormon Reserve," and four lots in the city.

Private accounts received from Mr. Prescott's most intimate friends say that in the opinion of his physicians he "will have immediate relief from the attack, and be able to do most things in life as he has done before." He says himself, however, that he has had his first warning.

Obituary.

Mrs. RAMSAY, mother of Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, died very suddenly at Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday evening, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. SPEEL.

Major JOHN P. GAINES, Ex-Governor, of the Territory of Oregon, whose death was announced by the last arrival from the Pacific side, was formerly a resident of Boone County, Ky. When war was declared to exist with Mexico, he was among the first to volunteer his services to his country. He was commissioned a major. In 1847, while absent in Mexico, he was elected to Congress from his (the tenth) district of that State. He served two sessions. In 1850 President FILLMORE tendered him the Governorship of Oregon.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN TWO GANGS OF BALTIMORE ROWDIES.—Another of those disgraceful exhibitions which have been too often enacted took place about 3¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon on Lowdenslager's Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore-street. It appears that for some time past a feud had existed between the runners with the Lafayette and Columbian fire companies, and they have had several battles without any decisive result. The

met yesterday, agreeably to arrangement, about [illegible] hundred and fifty strong on each side, armed [illegible] guns, horse pistols and revolvers. They were composed of boys from twelve years of age up to manhood, and for a time the battle was waged with a determination to take life. There was but one police officer present, and he did all in his power to check the conflict, but was powerless. While the fight was going on, a lad of thirteen years, named JOHN JOST, who resided with his widowed mother at No. 208 East Lombard-street, and who was acting on the side of the Columbian runners, fell, mortally wounded. This brought the fight to a close, and the combatants fled in every direction. A carriage was procured and the boy was taken to his home, but died before he reached it.—*Sun of Monday.*

Official Ukase Against Inquiring into the Lecompton Business.

From the Washington Union.

We do not complain that the Republicans are factious, tricky, and willful upon the question which is now before Congress. It is their stock in trade; it is their capital. They got up the quarrel four years ago upon it, and have prosecuted it ever since with bitterness, perseverance, and a total disregard of consequences. They ridiculed and abused our platform at Cincinnati. They traduced and vilified our candidates, local and national. They went into the canvass of 1856 upon this Kansas programme. It is the soul of their party. Without it they have no party. They live to-day; they are scattered and disgraced to-morrow. We do not expect them to give up all they possess—to surrender their whole. But we are *equally surprised and mortified at the attitude of those Democrats who have heretofore stood by the cause of the Democracy through all its trials*; who have shared in its triumphs and its honors, and who are now promoted to be the engineers and firemen of the opposition. Foremost among the renegades is Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois.

* * * * * * *

The Lecompton Constitution was not before the House. The reference proposed, in point of fact, was the President's Message. Without a word of debate—without a moment for examination or deliberation upon the Message or the Constitution itself—Mr. HARRIS, a professed advocate of non-intervention—a professed Democrat—a professed disciple of territorial and State sovereignty, in league with the opposition, receiving and giving counsel—moves a resolution by which it is proposed to ascertain, through a committee of Congress, *whether the Constitution just ratified "is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas."* Mr. HARRIS did not leave his resolution open for discussion, that its monstrous pretentions might be exposed. No; that would not do. The House and the country would be told that his measure was intended only by legerdemain to defeat the admission of the new State. What process, for instance, would the Committee adopt to ascertain the will of the majority of the people of Kansas? Would they subpœna them to answer? Would they sit in judgment upon their right to vote? Would they require an oath with the answer? Did faction ever originate a more unmitigated scheme of nonsense and trash than that which conceived the idea of dispatching a Committee of Congress to *procure an expression of the will of the people of a State upon matters purely local?* Was it necessary to the execution of this work, too, that the voice of the House should be suppressed; that the Committee should spring from an ambush, to do impossible things, in violation of the rights of a distant people, in contempt of every maxim of practical life, and of the principles of the Democratic Party? Above all, *was it necessary that this movement*, which has the allegiance of every Republican in the House, *should be headed by a professional Democrat, and supported by a little corporal's guard of followers of the same character?* We appeal to the Democracy of the country to vindicate its honor and its name from the blot which now rests upon them by this act of folly and treachery on the part of Mr. HARRIS and his associates.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of the Americans presented at the French Court by the American Minister, Jan. 13, 1858:

Hon. John M. Botts, Va.;	Mr. Daniel LeRoy, N. Y.;
Hon. Ballard Preston, Va.;	Dr. J. W. Crane, N. Y.;
Dr. Douglas Bannan, Pa.;	Lieut. Wilcox, U. S. A.;
Mr. Burnett Rhett, S. C.;	Mr. Edmond Robinson,
Mr. Charles and Miss Amory, Boston;	Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, Cal.;
Mr. Joseph Dunn, Va.;	
Dr. Junius Williams, Tenn.;	Miss Hardenburgh, N. Y.;
Mr. Benj. Fitch, N. Y.;	Mr. J. F. Griswold, Ohio;
Mr. Hoffman, Md.;	Mr. Duncan McDonald,—;
Mr. Z. W. Grigg, Penn.;	Mr. Frank Stone, N. Y.;
Dr. J. H. Duer, La.;	Mr. W. B. Osgood, Mass.;
Mrs. and Miss Riggs, N. Y.;	Dr. W. R. Whitehead, Va.;
Dr. W. L. and Miss Wells, Conn.;	Mrs. W. H. Paine, N. Y.;
Miss Lewis, N. Y.;	Mrs. T. F. Meagher, N. Y.;
Messrs. Geo. and James Dorr, N. Y.;	Mr. Pierre McCarty, N. Y.;
Dr. J. J. Wade, La.;	Mr. Chas. Hutton, N. Y.;
Dr. P. E. Griffin, S. C.;	Mr. H. N. Breevort, N. Y.;
	Miss Green, N. Y.;
	Mr. John A. Pell, N. Y.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 7 to Jan. 21, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

J. S. Kendall,	W. Blankhann,
Samuel Whitney,	M. L. S. Brown,
S. C. Kellogg,	J. J. Townsend,
E. Jarrassay,	C. M. Hitman,
R. Halsey and family,	W. Whitewright, Jr.,
W. M. Tileston,	R. Hoe and family,
Dr. E. Preterre & family,	J. Matthews,
C. L. Sharpsteen,	T. D. Patcher,
E. E. Balcom,	G. W. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.

M. M. Reese,	Geo. T. Simpson.

OHIO.

W. E. Johnston,	Dr. J. F. Noyes.
A. W. Whiting,	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. J. T. Talbot and wife,	W. Armory,
W. H. Preston.	
B. Tucker, Va.	J. J. Goodwin, Conn.
A. H. Neale, Md.	W. S. Gurnee, Ill.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE HOMICIDE—VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, on the body of JOHN DOOLEY, who was stabbed on Sunday morning with a sword-cane, by MARTIN DOWD, at the tenement house, No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street.

John Dooley, a son of the deceased, was the first witness. He testified that about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, he was in bed in his room on the first floor of No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, opposite the rooms occupied by Dowd, the prisoner; he was suddenly awakened by hearing loud talking and other noise in Dowd's bar-room; hearing his father cry out to some one "Let go of me," he jumped from bed, and after going into the hall, saw his father and the prisoner clinch; he separated them, and sending Dowd into his room, took his father up stairs with him; he went into his own room, and everything was quiet for about twenty minutes, when Dowd came up stairs and clinched with his father a second time; they fell into his room, his father being underneath; he noticed that his father was bleeding from the mouth; he took hold of Dowd and pulled him off, when the latter went at once down stairs; it was soon apparent that his father was dying; he did not know then that his father had been stabbed; he went immediately for a doctor, but when he returned his father was dead.

Thomas Conway testified that the deceased and his wife boarded with him; about 11 o'clock Saturday night he went into Dowd's bar-room, and Dowd appeared to be under the influence of liquor; the prisoner was quarrelsome, and wanted to pick a quarrel with him; he went out of the place, fearing for his personal safety if he remained; he did not see the commencement of the difficulty between the prisoner and the deceased; he saw the deceased fall in the hall just after being stabbed; the deceased was not intoxicated.

Honora Conway testified to the prisoner being intoxicated and quarrelsome; she heard the deceased, ask, "Who is making that noise?" To which the prisoner replied, "You G—d d—d son of a b—h, if you come here I will knock the head off from you;" she afterwards saw a sword cane in the hands of the prisoner; Dowd came up stairs and struck the deceased, when the latter fell; the prisoner dropped his weapon and then picked it up and went into his room; the deceased was taken into his room and died there.

Joseph Ryan testified that he was aroused about half-past two o'clock by a noise below; taking a lighted candle in one hand and a poker in the other, he went down stairs; his son told him he had better look out, as Dowd had a dagger in his hand; he did not see the rencontre between the prisoner and deceased.

John Ryan, the son of the previous witness, stated that he saw the prisoner put his hand behind his back and draw a dagger from beneath his coat and stab the deceased in the breast; he saw the dagger distinctly; after stabbing the deceased Dowd put the dagger under his coat again.

Maria J. Ryan and *James W. O'Connor* gave their testimony. No additional evidence of importance was elicited from them.

Drs. Finnell, O'Halon and *Ferguson* testified that they had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, and that he died from being stabbed through the pericardium.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That JOHN DOOLEY, the deceased, came to his death by a stab in the heart with a dagger in the hands of MARTIN DOWD, at No. 173 East Twenty-fifth-street, Feb. 7, 1858." On the condition of the verdict DOWD was re-examined by the Coroner. He stated that he was born in Ireland, is 45 years of age, and a cartman by occupation. In relation to the charge he said: "Mr. DOOLEY, the deceased, his son, and his son's wife struck me and dragged me out of my room; I was badly beaten by them all; I thought they would kill me; I do not remember anything further." At the close of the examination DOWD was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. JOSEPH and JOHN RYAN and THOMAS CONWAY were committed as witnesses.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 59 Hammersley-street, upon the body of JOSEPH FOHL, a German, 50 years of [illegible] died from the effects of injuries received by [illegible] fall from the roof of a building, No. 25 King street, and accidentally fell through the scuttle. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental death."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 4 Desbrosses-street, upon the body of JOHN MCDERMOTT, a boy 10 years of age, who, while flying a kite on Sunday afternoon on the pier foot of Morton-street, North River, accidentally fell into the dock and was drowned. Verdict, "Death by Drowning."

ACCIDENT.—A man engaged in repairing the top of the chimney of the building No. 82 Franklin-street yesterday, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk. He was apparently much injured, and was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW JERSEY.

☞ The jewelry store of J. S. NETTERVILLE, in Jersey City, was entered yesterday afternoon by means of prying open a rear-hall door and robbed of jewelry to the value of $700 or $800. The store had been always watched, but a death in the family had caused the temperary absence of the watchman.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

The Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, is at present engaged in the trial of criminal causes. The following cases have thus far been disposed of:

Henry Lang, Adam Smith and Andrew Smith—indicted for cutting timber upon the lands of Henry A. Booream, in North Bergen. Verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Thomas and Thomas Moriarty, (cousins,) indicted for larceny, in stealing a quantity of copper from Ephraim Morris, at Jersey City. Upon motion of counsel for defence, the Court declared the indictment defective, inasmuch as it stated that the stolen property belonged to Ephraim Morris, when in fact it belonged to a firm of which he was only a member. The Court ruled that the other members of the firm should have been named in the indictment. The prisoners were, however, required to find bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer at the next term of the Court.

Andrew Leicht, Henry Lang, Andrew Smith and Adam Smith, were indicted for assault and battery upon officers who were attempting to arrest them. The Jury found Lang and Adam Smith guilty and acquitted the others.

Patrick and Ann Eagen, of Hoboken, indicted for resisting and stabbing Officer James Smith. The Jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended Ann to the mercy of the Court.

William Higgins *alias* "Bill the Baker," was convicted of an assault and battery on his wife.

The Court is getting along with the criminal business very rapidly, and will probably finish it by Wednesday or Thursday, after which the civil business will be resumed. Judge OGDEN has expressed a determination to clear the calendars at this term, a thing that has not been accomplished for a number of years.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Diamond Rings**
FOR SALE,
LOW,
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 11 Wall-st., 3d floor.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **No. 813 Broadway.**—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. Be it understood that he continues to sell his neat and comfortable gaiters at the low prices of 12s. and 14s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S. In manufacture and cheapness his fabrics cannot be excelled.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists in the United States; also, Infallible Onguent and Floralva, a beautiful hair tonic, 2 and 4 shillings a bottle; Tooth Powder, &c.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—BALL.—At Clifton, near Cincinnati, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by S. W. Fisher, D. D., CHARLES H. GLOVER, Esq., of New-York, to EVA, eldest daughter of Flamen Ball, Esq., of Clifton.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, of convulsions, CHARLES SUMNER, you

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant lady. Has lived in that capacity for many years: is now at liberty and without incumbrance. is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family, and would be a very suitable person to take charge in a fly. would be very suitable person to take charge in a fly. would be very suitable person to take charge in a fly. would be

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7 456,049 59
Average amount of Specie.....1,676,022 18
Average amount of Circulation.....195,763 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,997,025 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$729,806 00
Average amount of Specie.....105,397 00
Average amount of Circulation.....58,443 00
Average amount of Deposits.....346,553 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$480,516 00
Average amount of Specie.....58,252 00
Average amount of Circulation.....90,198 00
Average amount of Deposits.....246,215 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,395,845 30
Average amount of Specie.....2,830,339 26
Notes Late Bank of America.....$24,651 | 80,636 00
Average amount of Circulation.....57,985 |
Average amount of Deposits.....5,489,696 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,971,779 16
Average amount of Specie.....2,739,661 07
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,978,322 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$915,068 36
Average amount of Specie.....187,677 56
Average amount of Circulation.....96,479 00
Average amount of Deposits.....835,389 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,287,610 26
Average amount of Specie.....1,109,656 63
Average amount of Circulation.....323,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,760,004 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,567,746 21
Average amount of Specie.....453,896 61
Average amount of Circulation.....85,444 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,462,821 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,568,870 80
Average amount of Specie.....773,424 21
Average amount of Circulation.....170,616 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,250,134 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,426,931 92
Average amount of Specie.....1,493,928 41
Average amount of Circulation.....300,699 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,541,929 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. BIRD, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,903,374 00
Average amount of Specie.....456,631 11
Average amount of Circulation.....225,993 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,534,182 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$208,128 29
Average amount of Specie.....31,451 60
Average amount of Circulation.....75,456 00
Average amount of Deposits.....169,942 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,319,947 35
Average amount of Specie.....321,804 37
Average amount of Circulation.....172,047 00
Average amount of Deposits.....989,376 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$444,537 85
Average amount of Specie.....106,234 73
Average amount of Circulation.....103,003 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,811 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,690,405 00
Average amount of Specie.....147,450 00
Average amount of Circulation.....265,441 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,019,036 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$589,302 40
Average amount of Specie.....143,632 25
Average amount of Circulation.....153,149 00
Average amount of Deposits.....473,920 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,677,227 09
Average amount of Specie.....695,175 42
Average amount of Circulation.....16,846 08
Average amount of Deposits.....1,650,374 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,783,336 26
Average amount of Specie.....671,521 58
Average amount of Circulation.....104,945 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,121,845 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,320,494 70
Average amount of Specie.....439,381 47
Average amount of Circulation.....121,705 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,281,555 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of February, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,.....$1,470,448 38
Average amount of Specie.....331,932 90
Average amount of Circulation.....109,284 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,289,498 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$545,167 25
Average amount of Specie.....114,382 45
Average amount of Circulation.....115,744 00
Average amount of Deposits.....452,435 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$276,289 97
Average amount of Specie.....9,090 98
Average amount of Circulation.....7,478 00
Average amount of Deposits.....39,017 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of February, 1858.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,223,707 83
Average amount of Specie.....243,781 51
Average amount of Circulation.....79,787 00
Average amount of Deposits.....749,645 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,117,567 57
Average amount of Specie.....293,549 92
Average amount of Circulation.....163,710 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,179,491 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$693,553 75
Average amount of Specie.....190,014 22
Average amount of Circulation.....91,280 00
Average amount of Deposits.....419,086 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,706,947 52
Average amount of Specie.....518,084 67
Average amount of Circulation.....206,431 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,417,166 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,037,087 56
Average amount of Specie.....1,373,684 39
Average amount of Circulation.....359,459 33
Average amount of Deposits.....3,387,895 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$751,612 83
Average amount of Specie.....190,677 08
Average amount of Circulation.....95,351 00
Average amount of Deposits.....518,309 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,459,692 67
Average amount of Specie.....272,178 09
Average amount of Circulation.....170,288 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,020,619 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,372,939 91
Average amount of Specie.....1,086,669 04
Average amount of Circulation.....278,407 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,279,110 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$462,810 32
Average amount of Specie.....52,337 16
Average amount of Circulation.....15,346 00
Average amount of Deposits.....78,121 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$665,212 62
Average amount of Specie.....103,482 24
Average amount of Circulation.....100,238 00
Average amount of Deposits.....437,343 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOUNG, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,873,816 85
Average amount of Specie.....456,706 09
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....116,303 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,728,144 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,735,740 31
*Average amount of Specie.....2,857,717 60
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....207,123 50
Average amount of Deposits.....5,062,767 38

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,971,488 21
Average amount of Specie.....473,444 03
Average amount of Circulation.....31,410 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,683,173 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Liscounts.....$6,201,292 50
Average amount of Specie.....1,064,592 20
Average amount of Circulation.....211,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,679,558 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,254,439 45
Average amount of Specie.....237,720 34
Average amount of Circulation.....92,396 00
Average amount of Deposits.....913,496 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,218,111 68
Average amount of Specie.....351,189 98
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....113,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,216,518 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$297,999 44
Average amount of Specie.....36,128 48
Average amount of Circulation.....80,256 00
Average amount of Deposits.....198,416 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$309,625 65
Average amount of Specie.....46,012 76
Average amount of Circulation.....51,992 00
Average amount of Deposits.....113,026 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$254,355 52
Average amount of Specie.....24,789 47
Average amount of Circulation.....57,504 00
Average amount of Deposits.....208,081 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,261,797 33
Average amount of Specie.....344,036 85
Average amount of Circulation.....72,920 00
Average amount of Deposits.....969,019 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$455,277 43
Average amount of Specie.....117,394 07
Average amount of Circulation.....99,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.....299,887 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$891,868 04
Average amount of Specie.....199,024 78
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....725,584 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,895,883 96
Average amount of Specie.....635,485 14
Average amount of Circulation.....171,498 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,987,716 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$462,045 67
Average amount of Specie.....136,527 38
Average amount of Circulation.....88,293 00
Average amount of Deposits.....368,901 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,683,464 95
Average amount of Specie.....1,110,873 19
Average amount of Circulation.....83,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,590,396 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$969,210 21
Average amount of Specie.....215,360 22
Average amount of Circulation.....97,081 00
Average amount of Deposits.....585,359 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARENT S. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$962,897 68
Average amount of Specie.....273,984 60
Average amount of Circulation.....143,374 00
Average amount of Deposits.....659,974 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,515,197 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,130,973 00
Average amount of Circulation.....112,972 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,706,126 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,070,816 77
Average amount of Specie.....246,977 88
Average amount of Circulation.....254,038 00
Average amount of Deposits.....667,734 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
L. PITKIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,936,849 91
Average amount of Specie.....659,124 15
Average amount of Circulation.....188,586 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,349,651 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pa. WM. A. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$25.000.—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$4.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for five years, on improved City uptown property, worth double the amount. Address FURNITURE STORE, No. 442 Broadway.

$3.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for one or more years, on improved real estate in Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Address Post-Office, Box No. 3,692, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIR

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met, last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 6, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution passed by your Honorable body, directing the Comptroller forthwith to advertise for the purchase of a lot for the use of Engine Co. No. 4.

Having caused an examination to be made of the present accommodations furnished to this Company, I find that, although they are not equal in point of room and convenience to those possessed by a number of other Companies in the Department, yet, that they are far superior in both respects not only to those enjoyed by many of the others, but are such as would have been considered, a few years since by the Department generally, as amply commodious and convenient for any Company thereof. Under these circumstances I do not believe that any necessity exists which would warrant the expenditure contemplated by this resolution. This expenditure, however, would not be the only one in the case, as in the event of the lot being purchased, a further one would no doubt be called for in the erection of a suitable house thereon, making a total cost for the lot and house of at least $10,000. But even admitting that this Company require further and better accommodation, the present condition of the public treasury, and the large amount necessary to be raised by the taxation for the ordinary expenses of the City Government and the other expenditures already authorized by the Common Council, will not in my opinion admit of any addition being made thereto for this or for any other purpose, unless the public necessity imperatively demands the same.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Message was laid over.

Another Message was received from the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the Police Commissioners in relation to the expense of Counsel employed by them to defend the constitutionality of the Police law. The amount of the bills is $11,350, exclusive of the Attorney's bill, which has not been presented. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finances.

A resolution was adopted requesting the District-Attorney to furnish an opinion as to how far, and under what circumstances, the Aldermen of this City can exercise the powers of criminal magistrates in the examination, discharge, bailing or commitment of persons in custody of the Metropolitan Police, arrested and held without the warrant of any other magistrate.

A resolution was presented and laid over, appropriating $2,000 to defray the expense of receiving Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha.

The Tax Levy was received from the Committee, unalbered, and laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of appropriating $1,500 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, as follows:

To the military	$750
For a new transparency	250
To the veterans of 1813	250
To the New-York Volunteer Benevolent Asso'n.	250

The report was adopted.

The report in favor of reducing the assessment on the property of Mr. Bixby (published) was called up and adopted, after an ineffectual effort on the part of Alderman TUCKER to have an unfavorable allusion to the Comptroller stricken out.

Alderman TUCKER rose to a question of privilege. He wished to inquire when the Committee, having the purchase of that portion of Ward's Island not now owned by the City under consideration, would be ready to report. After some debate, the Committee was requested to report on Thursday evening next.

The Board voted 500 loads of street manure to the Five Points House of Industry.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street Department Frauds.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT—SIMPLY OBLIGING A NEIGHBOR.

The Aldermanic Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday afternoon, present Aldermen ADAMS, TUCKER and OWENS, and continued the investigation of the charges of frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. D. Conover, Esq. The Fifty-second-street case was called up, but before hearing any additional testimony, the Committee called ex-Alderman Monaghan in relation to the custom in the matter of confirming contracts. He stated that it was usual for the Committee to report upon them as soon as possible after the awards were made. His statement was considered important, in connection with Mr. Charles Turner's declaration, that they were often delayed so long that he felt called upon to order the work done before the confirmation of the contract.

Mr. Smith then appeared, with papers and witnesses, in the Fifty-second-street case. The papers were the same as previously noted. What he designed was to present the various errors consecutively before the Committee. He called Mr. W. V. Loegst, a clerk in the Street Department, to testify to the copies of papers, and to the difference in the bids, as before stated; Farley's being the lowest, McGrane's next, and Cummings the highest. The last three did the work, the contract was assigned to McGrane whose bid was next to his, was again proven. Mr. Charles Turner was called again and repeated what he said at a former meeting, namely, that as Farley declined the contract the Street Commissioner was obliged by law to give the contract to the next lowest bidder. In reply to a question from Alderman ADAMS, as to whether the wall agreements were marked into the contract with his knowledge, he answered, no! emphatically, and said he considered himself insulted by such a question. The Alderman said he had no desire to insult him, but that mark not in the specifications appeared in the contract, and as he was the Deputy Commissioner at the time, it was proper that the question should be asked. Mr. Turner charged several gentlemen with having sworn falsely against him, and was proceeding to denounce others when he was called to order. Mr. Rodgers was called in relation to Farley's letter declining the contract, but he said he could not produce it, although he knew such a letter had been written. Mr. John McGrane was called in relation to the contract. He said he signed the contract under Mr. Rodgers, and that he knew at the time he was not the lowest bidder; he could not say how it was that he got the contract; he had no particular interest in it; all he did was to sign the contract, and then assign it to Mr. Tracy, the father-in-law of Mr. Farley; he supposed Mr. Farley had done most of the work before the contract was signed, but he was not sure; he did not do any of the work himself.

Q.—At whose suggestion did you sign and then assign the contract? A.—I am not sure, but I think it was at Mr. Farley's.

Q.—(By Alderman TUCKER.)—Is it usual for the lowest bidder to do the work, then decline the contract, and let the next bidder come in and secure a higher price for it? A.—I don't know that it is.

Q.—What was your object in signing the contract after Farley had done the work, if you had no interest in it? A.—I did it simply to oblige a neighbor.

Q.—Was it not understood among you that Farley should do the work, decline the contract, and that you would then come in and sign on your higher bid, and by that means get a larger sum for the job? Did not Farley ask you to do that and then assign it to his father-in-law? A.—I told you before that I did it to oblige either Mr. Farley or Mr. Tracy; I disremember which; it was but a small affair, and being so long ago I can't remember.

Q.—By Alderman TUCKER—Was not the agreement made in order to get more money out of the treasury than could have been secured if Farley had done the work on his own bid? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Smith here stated that he could prove that although McGrane assigned the contract to Tracy, the money was drawn by Farley without a certificate from Tracy, showing that the arrangement was understood by all concerned.

Before leaving the stand Mr. McGrane declared with emphasis, that he did not make a dollar by the transaction, and that he did it simply to oblige a neighbor.

Mr. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, was called and stated that the missing assessment roll, alluded to at the previous meeting, had not been found. He believed it was in charge of Mr. Libby.

Mr. McNiel, of the Assessor's office, was called and produced a copy of the paper received by him from the Street Department, from which he made up the assessment. In that paper the price for setting curb and gutter was $1 50 per foot, while in the other papers it was only 50 cents. He could not say who made the alteration.

Mr. Loyd appeared and stated that he had been over assessed $400 on two lots in the Fifty-fourth-street improvement.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

[illegible]-street Murderer, O'Connell, Sentenced to be Hung.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday, pursuant to arrangement, MAURICE O'CONNELL, the boy convicted of the murder of [illegible] SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, was brought up in this Court for sentence. On being asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he made no reply, but displayed the same stolidity which he maintained during his trial. The Court-room was crowded with First Ward rowdies and "Dead Rabbits." Judge INGRAHAM addressed the prisoner as follows:

You have been convicted of the crime of murder, committed on a female whose age, if nothing else, required from you respect. Instead of this, you, with your associates, abused her, and that abuse led to her death. You were tried by a jury selected chiefly by your own counsel, and after a partial hearing and deliberation they have found you guilty of murder. The Court does not believe that when you entered the premises where the murder was committed, or during the occurrences of that night, you expected to take away the life of Teresa Spitzlein, and the responsibility placed upon your trial it was difficult to [illegible] one so young could be guilty of the crime with which you were charged. No one can [illegible] you stand here, without feeling sorrow for your condition. Before you have reached manhood you have for a criminal gratification sacrificed your happiness, your character, your liberty and perhaps your life.

The results of that night are such as to hold out to a youth like you a warning against bad associates and vicious indulgences. Beginning with the intention of obtaining from the keeper of this house drinks and cigars without paying therefor, you were led on to the commission of rape and to the killing of her whom you thus abused. If you had not engaged in committing the first offence, you would not now be here to receive the sentence of the law for your greater crimes.

The Jury have recommended you to mercy, and I will see that such recommendation is submitted to the Governor of the State, who alone has the power to act upon it. Under ordinary circumstances such a recommendation would be entitled to serious consideration from him. At the present time, however, when the great portion of crimes of this character in our community is charged to young men—when another youth, not much older than yourself, is under sentence of death for murder in the public street—when your associates, charged with the crimes of which you have been found guilty, are all young men, considerations connected with the public welfare may deter the Executive from yielding to that recommendation.

If crime among the young continues to increase as it has within the last year, and other means of prevention fail, the full punishment of the law must be inflicted.

It is not well, therefore, for you to rely too much on the hope that your youth alone will induce the Governor to commute the sentence now to be pronounced upon you. It is better for you to review the past and seek for pardon and forgiveness, that you may be prepared for the result, whether it be for life or for death.

The judgment of the Court is that you, MAURICE O'CONNELL, for the murder and felony whereof you are convicted, be taken hence to the City Prison, from whence you came, and on Friday, the 2d day of April next, be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

With the exception of a slight tremor during the reading of the death warrant, the prisoner was wholly unmoved during the awful proceeding. None of his relatives were present, and he was conveyed back to prison by the Sheriff, in whose charge he is now placed. The jury's recommendation to mercy will be dispatched in a few days to the Executive.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS UNEXPECTEDLY CAUGHT.—On Saturday afternoon Officers Poole and Bennett, of the Detective Police, saw four fellows in a cart stop in front of No. 29 Elm-street and commence unloading leather. The officers thought the whole affair had a suspicious look, and accordingly took them and Lewis Wright, the proprietor of No. 29 Elm-street into custody. It turned out that the four prisoners first-mentioned had, on the night previous, broken into the leather store of John Bullard & Co., No. 14 Ferry-street. The prisoners gave their names as John Eagle, John Losier, John Myres and Leopold Renschler. With the exception of Renschler they were all committed for examination, Renschler being let off because he turned State's evidence. Wright was committed on the charge of being a receiver of stolen goods.

BURGLARY.—On Friday last, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., the house of WM. A. HILLYER, Thirtieth-street, 3d door East of Second-avenue, was entered by burglars and the following property stolen: 1 gold watch, ROBINSON maker, marked L. H. on the back; 1 gold Lepine watch, i do. mounted with pearls, 1 doz. silver forks, marked Susan; 1 doz. spoons, marked S. E. S. and S. H. S.; an assortment of valuable jewelry, $450 in gold, and $150 in bills. The burglars effected an entrance by bursting open the front basement door. The family were absent at the time. No arrests have been made.

STABBED BY A THIEF.—A man, named John Cummings, was taken, on Saturday, before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stabbing Caspar Appi, a butcher, of No. 226 Avenue A. The accused was detected in the act of robbing Appi's money drawer, and when Appi attempted to arrest him he seized a butcher's knife and stabbed the butcher in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was committed to await examination. Appi is still confined to his house by his injuries.

FORGING A NOTE.—A man named George Canvas was arrested on Saturday, charged with having forged the name of George Robinson, of the city of Hudson, to a note for $330. The note was discounted by Thomas Tempest, broker at No. 54 Wall-street, but on being presented, at maturity, to Mr. Robinson for payment, was pronounced a forgery. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Joseph Cervantes, a clerk, 17 years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Gouse & Co., dealers in silver-plated ware, at No. 97 William-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with embezzling from his employers $600 worth of goods. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await an examination. Monnais Jacques, keeper of a candy stand opposite the Post-Office, was arrested on a charge of receiving some of the stolen goods. He was also committed to answer.

GOT FRIGHTENED.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday night, a thief broke into the basement of No. 28 Front-street and stole a firkin of butter. He carried it on to the sidewalk, when for some reason he became frightened and ran off, leaving his plunder.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Joseph Sinclair, *alias* Black Joe, a noted shoplifter from Philadelphia, was arrested in this City on Saturday night, at the Bowery Theatre. He was sent on Sunday to Philadelphia, on a requisition from the Philadelphia Police authorities.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PIONEER PATRIOT" THIS EVENING.—They have reason to exult! They commence the fourth week of the "Pioneer Patriot," the great American drama, this evening at Barnum's Museum. Crowds on crowds witness it every day. Best piece yet produced. This afternoon, "Ireland As It Is"—a capital thing.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a famous entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU, who remains a few nights longer, will appear in the great dramas of "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Glance at New-York." The drama of the "Wapping Old Stairs" makes up the programme.

LONG ISLAND.

CHILD MISSING.—A girl, 13 years old, was sent from the residence of her parents, No. 242 Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, to purchase a newspaper at a store in Atlantic-street, and has not been seen by her friends since.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—On Saturday the stable of E. C. LITCHFIELD, on Ninth-avenue, near Third-street, was robbed of a variety of articles. On Sunday night officers WADDY and LOTT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested two boys having a portion of the stolen property in their possession. On Sunday night the house of JAMES CHAMBERS, corner of De Kalb and Bedford avenues, was robbed of a silver watch and money. The feed store of Mr. SOPER, near the depôt, in Bedford-avenue, was robbed a few nights ago of fifty bags of oats and a horse and wagon. The horse was recovered the next day.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—During the past year 4,110 patients were treated in this institution.

Relieved or cured	3,917
Under treatment	176
Deaths	17
Attendance at residences	252
Prescriptions dispensed gratuitously	21,351

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, on Saturday arrested a man who gives his name as FRANK ANDREWS, upon suspicion of his being a thief. On his person was found a pistol which was stolen a few nights ago from house No. 100 Cranberry-street. He was committed on a charge of burglary.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mrs. WINTERS, No. 474 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Saturday of property valued at $70. The house of H. LANG, No. 38 West Baltic-street, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed of a gold watch and some other property.

FOUNDLING.—On Friday night last Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, found a child about two years old in an open lot on Division-avenue, near Myrtle, where it had been abandoned by its parent. He took it to the Station-house.

ARRESTS.—During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made fifty-six arrests; and during the same period ninety-eight persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Stations.

THE POOR.—During the month of January the Relief Association of Brooklyn, E. D., assisted 500 families, for whom they expended $866.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Before Judge Culver.

DECISION.

Cornelius D. Blake vs. *Wm. E. Arnold, James A. Watson, John M. Botsford and Joseph D. Van Wyck.*—This action was originally brought to foreclose a mortgage upon certain premises corner of Sacket and Van Brunt streets. Pending the proceedings plaintiff died, without issue, intestate and unmarried, whereupon Anson Blake, his father and heir-at-law, was duly appointed administrator. William E. Arnold, one of the defendants, on petition therefor, made a motion for an order to revise and continue the suit in the name of the administrator. This morning Judge CULVER rendered a decision, ordering a supplementary complaint of revision to be made and served on defendant Arnold within thirty days after the service of a copy of the order upon the administrator, and in case of neglect to serve said supplemental complaint within the time named, then the action to be dismissed as against defendant Arnold, with costs, &c.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDERS.—FEB. 9.—GENERAL TERM.—Judge STRONG—Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT—Nos. 24, 49.

CITY COURT.—Judge CULVER—Nos. 9, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 8.

$2,000	Indiana State 6s	94¾	75	N.Y. Cent. RR.	p.5c. 81½
2,000	do	94	400	do	b60 82
4,000	do	94¾	150	do	opg 81½
500	Virginia 6s	92	100	do	s30 81½
6,500	do	91¾	261	do	opg 81½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	82¾	5	do	opg 81¾
2,000	do	s30 83	250	Erie Railroad	24¾
13,000	do	b30 83½	300	do	b30 24¾
20,000	do	83	300	do	b30 24¾
10,000	do	b10 83½	10	do	24¾
8,000	do	83¼	300	do	s30 24¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	79	50	do	b10 24¾
3,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	104	500	do	24¾
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88	100	Hudson River R'd	19
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	99	50	do	b10 19
5,000	E. R. 3d M. bs. '83	82	65	Harlem Railroad	9¾
2,000	do	82½	200	do	9¾
1,000	E. R. R. bds. '75	61	200	do	s30 9¾
8,000	E. R. R. Cy. bs. '71	50	50	Harlem R. R. pref.	18
5,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	58½	1000	Reading R. R.	57¾
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	77½	700	do	s30 57
4,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st M. S'g F. Cy't B.	96¾	150	M. So. & N. I. R.	s3 20
2,000	do	96¾	250	do	b10 20
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	95¾	50	do	b5 20
8,000	do	95¼	102	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	19¾
1,000	Ill. Freeland B.	89	50	Panama R. R.	s10 96
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	40	50	do	96½
2,000	Han. & St. Jo. R. B	50	50	do	b60 97¾
4,000	La Ora. & Mil. Land Grant bonds	40¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 98
5,000	do	b30 40¾	20	do	97½
27	Merch. Ex. Bank	96	20	do	b60 98
5	Continental Bank	99	50	do	b30 97¾
80	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	20	do	97¼
5	Hanover Bank	86	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82
60	Canton Company	20¾	50	do	s10 82
20	Penn. Coal Co	74	100	do	b30 82¼
30	do	74½	200	do	81¾
350	do	75½	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 43
22	do	75	200	do	s15 43
50	do	s30 74¾	100	do	43
156	Cum. Coal Co	19¾	46	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	69½
25	do	20	50	do	b30 70
100	do	b60 20	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30 32¼
75	do	19¾	45	do	33¼
40	Pac. Mail St. Co	61	100	La C. & M. R. R.	b30 10¾
100	do	s30 60	350	do	c 10¾
50	do	60	45	do	10¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. State 6s	82¾	60	Pac. M. St. Co	60
5,000	do	b30 83¼	200	Erie Railroad	24¼
3,000	do	83½	200	do	24¼
500	La. State 6s	89	100	do	b3 24¼
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	315	La Ge. & M. R. R.	10¾
8,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	62½	50	Panama Railroad	97
3,000	E. R. 3d mt. bs. '83	84	300	Harlem Railroad	9¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	84	500	do	9¾
4,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	78	100	do	b10 10
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. b's	40¾	200	do	10
1,000	Brooklyn City bs.	98	100	Reading R. R.	b10. 56¼
15	Bank State of N. Y	101	10	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20
60	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	102	50	M.S.&N.I pref.st'k.	35
12	Bank of New-York	105	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97½
200	Penn. Coal Co	75½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	82¾
62	do	75¾	50	do	b30 82½
300	Cum. Coal Co	19¾	50	do	s10 82¾
100	do	b30 19¾	50	do	b30 82¾
50	Del. & H. Cl. Co.	b7 112	350	Cleve. & To. R. R.	42½
172	do	112	100	do	b30 42½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 81	5	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b30 69¾
100	do	b60 81½	24	do	69¾
100	do	opg 81½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Lexington City 6s	Int. add. 43½
$1,000	Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 30¾
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 82¾
$1,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	Int. add. 25
$2,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add. 54
$1,000	Mil. & Horicon R. R., 1878	Int. add. 22
$2,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R.	Int. add. 29
$3,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83
$1,000	Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 87½
$1,000	City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add. 34
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40¼
$5,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40
$1,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add. 52
$13,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. R. 8s	Int. add. 15
$2,000	City of New-Orleans Bonds	Int. add. 70
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add. 49¾
$2,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 2¾
$1,000	T. H. & Alton 1st mort. 8s	Flat 65½
$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton R.R., 1862	Flat 65
$2,975	New-York State 6 p cent. Bonds	Flat 108
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	68¾
	$740 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	68¼
	$770 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1855	47¾
$1,070	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856	47½
	5 shares Corn Exchange Bank	99¾
	36 shares Commonwealth Bank	87½
	45 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99¾
	5 shares American Exchange Bank	103
	10 shares Bank of Commerce	101
	10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
	41 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	95
	10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co	45
	10 shares Union Ferry Co	95¼
	60 shares Milwaukie and Miss. R. R.	32
	13 shares Bank of Commonwealth	88¾
	5 shares Continental Bank	98
	13 shares Artisans' Bank	79¼
	6 shares Bank State of New-York	102½
	20 shares Pacific Bank	107¾
	10 shares Nassau Bank	96
	20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	96¾
	10 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	122½
	10 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	93¾
	10 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac	2¾

MONDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 6, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Jan. 30:

Increase of Loans	$1,422,843
Decrease of Specie	620,175
Increase of Circulation	504,253
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	83,644

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing-House operations of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous return, and also with the movement of this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 7, 1857.	Feb. 6, 1858.	Jan. 30. 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,300,000	$65,300,000
Loans	112,876,712	103,602,932	102,180,089
Specie	11,148,894	30,652,948	31,273,023
Circulation	8,426,817	6,873,931	6,369,678
Gross Deposits	96,029,439	86,000,488	83,997,081
Exchanged	30,032,578	15,439,083	13,519,330
Undrawn	65,997,161	70,561,405	70,477,751
In Sub-Treasury	13,618,909	3,168,787	3,288,510

The loss on the Specie average of only $620,000 after an export draft during the week of $2,928,000, is less than anticipated, and the fact that after remitting nearly three millions abroad, the Deposit line shows no decrease at all, was also unexpected. The addition to the Loan column is the result in good part, we suppose, of the increased disposition of some of the Banks to put out money at call. The Circulation, as usual on Rent or Quarter Day, runs up a few hundred thousand dollars. The new week opens on an easy market for money, and good financial and Cotton news from abroad. The letters from England in regard to the rates of discount quote even cheaper terms than the Circulars. The advices from a leading Bullion house in London to Messrs. BEREND & Co. say that 60@90-day bills are done at 3 ℔ cent. per annum, and that the writers had taken a line of 30-day acceptances as low as 2½ ℔ cent. Other letters quote 3½ ℔ cent. off 60-day bills, 2½ ℔ cent. on Government Stocks, and the tendency to still lower rates. The President of the Erie Company had been well received by the English bondholders, and his own and the letters of other parties on the subject are encouraging. Orders came out for the old Bonds of the Company, though mostly at limits founded upon our prices of the 5th January. The '71 Convertibles advanced to-day to 50@51 ℔ cent.; Sinking Funds to 62@63 ℔ cent., and Second Mortgages to 82@82½ ℔ cent. There was also an advance of 1½@2 ℔ cent. in Illinois Centrals, and a firm market at the close for Erie and Central shares, at 24½ for the former and 81½ for Central. The demand for nearly all the prominent Bonds, including States, was good, and prices firm at the close of the dealings. A further demand for Galena shares put them up to 82½ ℔ cent. Reading and Rock Island were dull. The former appears to be neglected in Philadelphia, and Rock Island continues to suffer from the want of harmony in and light from the inside management, as touching the late pamphlet of the Treasurer, Mr. FLAGG. The speculation in Cumberland continues sustained and 19½ ℔ cent. was the closing price. The advance in Harlem old shares was to 10½ ℔ cent. at the Board, and 10½ after the adjournment. The general market this afternoon leaves off firm, without yet feeling the full effect of the advices by the *Arabia*, the best feature of which, for this side, is the rise in Cotton and the gradual improvement of trade in Manchester, although it is not unlikely that our Stock Market will be stimulated more by the extraordinary turn in the Bullion supply and discount rates in London.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$230,685 05	Balance	$3,203,758 99
Payments	195,715 23		

The receipts include $63,000 from Customs, and $100,000 deposited in exchange for Treasury Notes.

The fall in the discount on 60-day bills in London, coming alone by the present mail, might have advanced their value here, but the rise in Cotton and the improvement in trade will induce a more confident supply of commercial exchange, and the effect to-day is rather to dullness in rates. The bankers generally hold for 109¾@109¾, some few of them asking 110 ℔ cent.; while mercantile bills made on the spot, and transient bills, are to be had at 109¾@109½ ℔ cent. Present signs indicate a light mail by the Boston steamer. Francs are 5.17½@5.13¾. In Domestic Exchanges all the near cities are again virtually at par. The Bank Note Currency of Pennsylvania, as far as it is redeemed in Philadelphia, is bankable with the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ ℔ cent. discount, the same as New-England and New-Jersey, and the country banks of this State. In Philadelphia since the resumption of Specie payments, capital is offered freely at low rates, but the credit to drain it, according to the *Ledger*, is generally inadequate, owing we suppose, to the late terrible effect upon the mercantile and manufacturing interest in that vicinity. Of the September and October crisis, the same paper remarks:

We understand that the long pending suit of the Bank of the United States against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in which was claimed about $135,000, has been compromised, settled and discharged from the docket. The settlement is considered highly advantageous to the Company, removing, as it does, a claim for a very large sum, by the comparatively small payment of about $20,000, at the same time dispersing a cloud which was regarded as threatening. The effect of this settlement will, no doubt, tend further to improve the credit of this Company, both the stocks and shares of which have been looking up for the last two or three months.

INTERIOR BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA—JANUARY.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.
Harrisburg Bank	$300,000	$511,574	$107,112
Bank of Middletown	200,000	504,718	48,955
Farmers' Bank, Schuylkill Co.	100,000	242,924	47,463
Lancaster County Bank	367,925	446,847	100,761
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	426,950	709,586	87,480
Columbia Bank	225,100	443,772	121,683
Farmers' Bank, Easton	360,000	628,437	87,430
Mauch Chunk Bank	100,000	148,645	71,818
Union Bank, Reading	97,500	68,619	13,951
Rittaning Bank	26,410	22,549	10,175
Bank of Danville	200,000	289,390	32,099
Total—11 Banks	$2,450,585	$4,017,190	$728,794

Banks.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to Banks.	Due by Banks.
Harrisburg Bank	$420,020	$107,126	$19,038	$116,416
Bank of Middletown	290,045	76,214	14,096	55,263
Farmers' Bk. Schuyl. Co.	171,060	34,360	978	35,386
Lancaster County Bank	195,795	115,479	22,085	38,618
Farmers' Bk., Lancaster	323,305	109,754	9,238	52,644
Columbia Bank	264,285	238 507	10,946	124,516
Farmers' Bank, Easton	311,800	89,562	7,907	96,289
Mauch Chunk Bank	81,530	38,430	11 880	14,858
Union Bank, Reading	2,385	32,640	1,328	6,956
Kittaning Bank	6,295	2,046	98	981
Bank of Danville	110,720	40,540	37	66,092
Total, 11 Banks	$2,177,190	$885,198	$97,619	$597,901

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2,813,738	Decrease. £173,258
Other deposits	18,386,698	Decrease. 738,035
Rest	3,668,614	Increase. 35,196
Govern't securities	9,191,966	Unchanged.
Other securities	8,199,450	Decrease. 1,599,003
Notes unemployed	8,199,450	Increase. 658,775

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,022,025, being an increase of £350,295; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,435,815, showing an increase of £1,078,708, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,221,475
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	13,746,475—28,221,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,668,614	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,813,738	
Other Deposits	18,386,698	
Seven-Day and other Bills	889,385—40,331,435	
Government Securities (Including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,191,966	
Other Securities	22,250,659	
Notes	8,199,450	
Gold and Silver Coin	689,340—40,331,435	

The monthly statement of the Massachusetts Banks, out of Boston, gives the following as the official footings for the two past months:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 30.
Capital	$28,426,950	$28,290,550
Loans and Discounts	41,224,073	41,321,731
Specie	1,394,668	1,366,278
Due from other Banks	3,731,233	4,174,909
Due to other Banks	296,985	267,399
Deposits	5,651,908	6,018,306
Circulation	9,580,773	9,960,523

The Bank of England.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

The balance sheet of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, to be published in the London *Gazette* to-night, will no doubt show that the stock of bullion now exceeds fourteen millions Sterling. This return would be laid before the Bank Court at its meeting yesterday. Nevertheless, it was decided not to make any alteration in the rate of discount, although in the city a reduction to 4 ℔ cent. was generally anticipated. The terms of the discount houses are now proportionably lower than were those of the Bank in the recent cases when the latter felt compelled to assimilate its rates to the open market. First-class bills are taken at 3½ ℔ cent., while the minimum rate of the Bank continues at 5 ℔ cent. This pause in the Bank's downward movement of the rate of interest must therefore be founded on some other circumstance less apparent than the state of the bullion account on the amount of notes in reserve, both of which items are in a highly satisfactory state.

It is surmised, and not without some grounds, that the Bank desires to see another item of its balance sheet in a more favorable position, before fixing the rate of discount at 4 ℔ cent. This item is headed "Other Securities." It comprises mercantile bills discounted by the Bank and held by it until they become due. At the commencement of September, before the monetary pressure was foreseen in England, this item amounted to £18,352,000, and as a proof of the liberality with which the Bank acted during the crisis, it is sufficient to state that on the 1st of December the sum had increased to £31,191,386. This large amount of responsibility the Bank no doubt wishes to see reduced. The 4th of each month is the day when the greatest amount of bills come to maturity. In the week comprising the 4th of December the diminution effected exceeded one million sterling, and in that comprising the 4th of January the decrease was above one million and a half. In the following week it was still larger—£1,811,404; and what further reduction was effected in the week ending Jan. 20 cannot be ascertained in time for post. The sum will probably now be about £23,000,000, which, although £8,000,000 less than in December, is still nearly £8,000,000 above the amount in the early part of September. It might be supposed that the more pecuniary facilities the Bank afforded, the greater would be the probability of outstanding liabilities